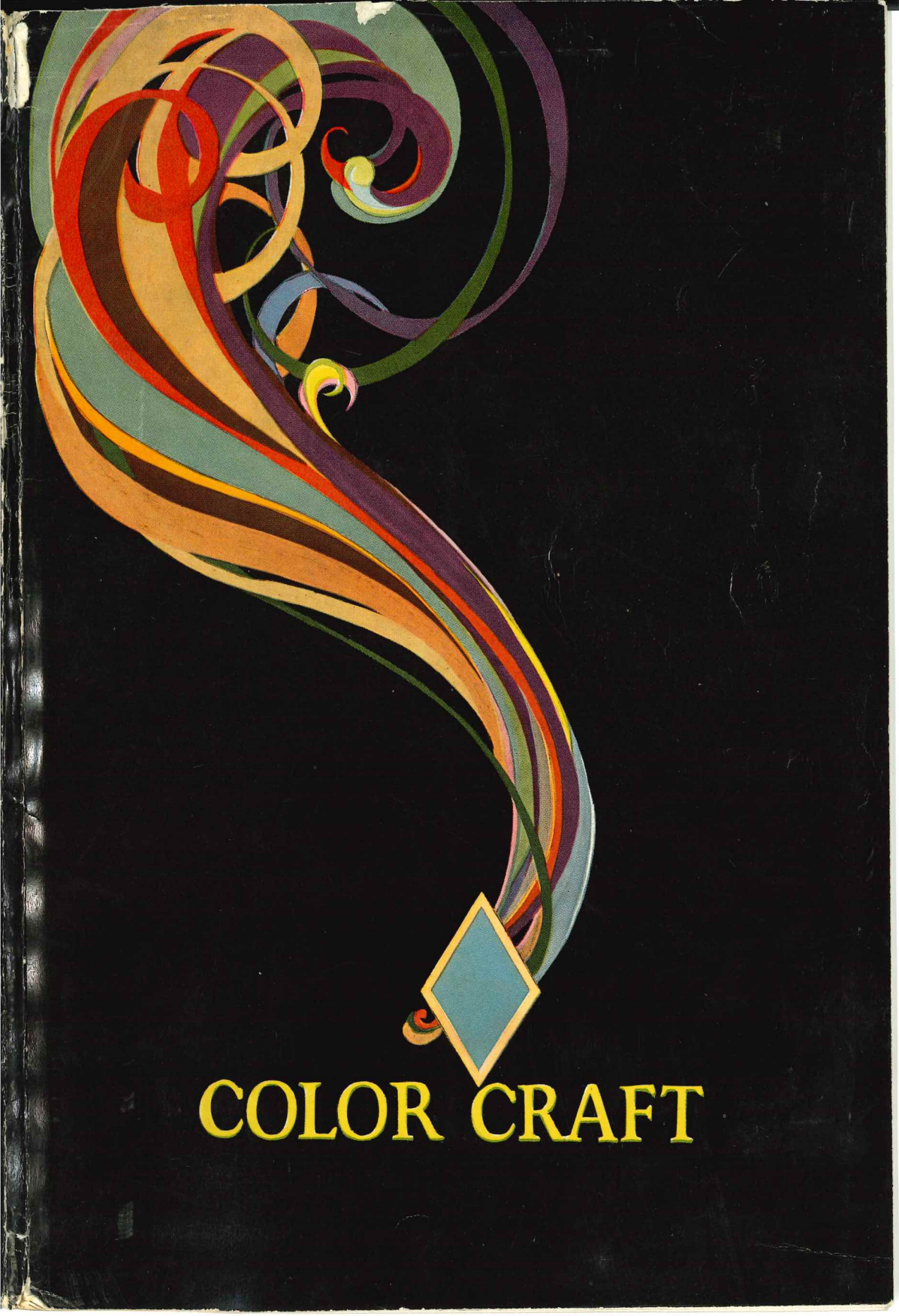
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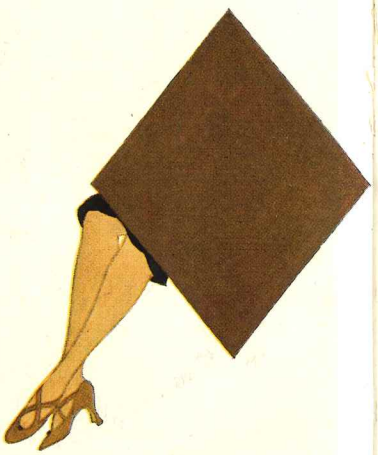
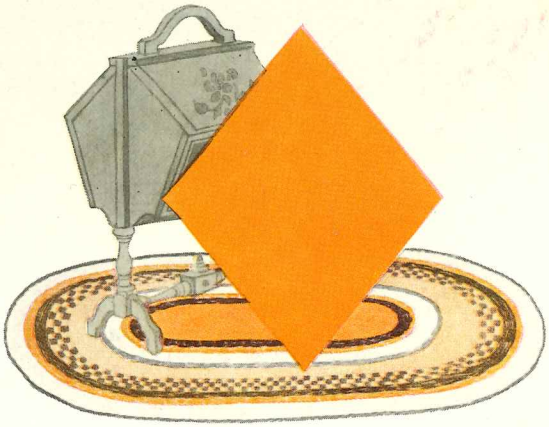
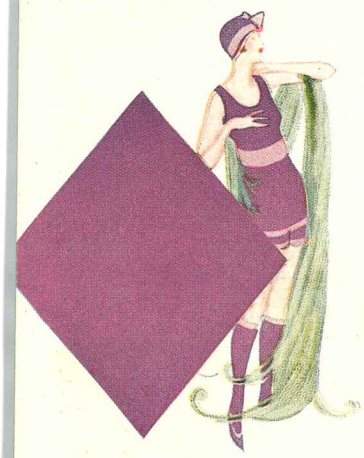
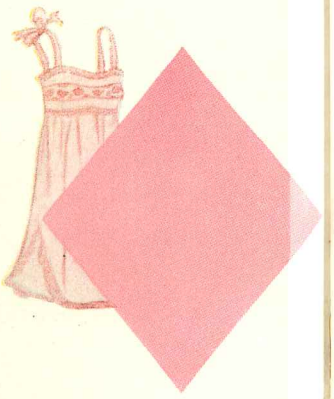
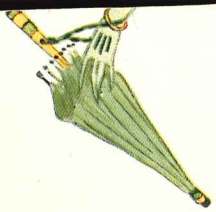
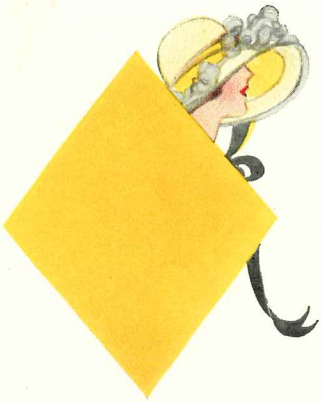


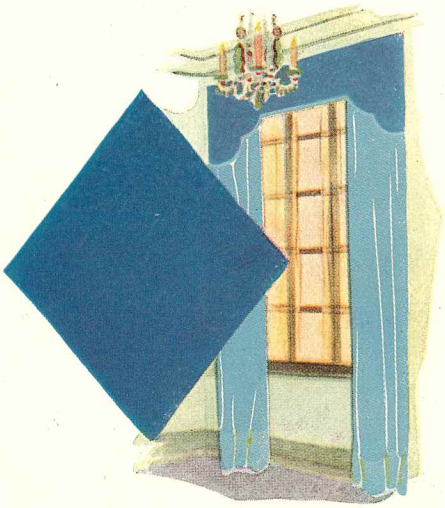


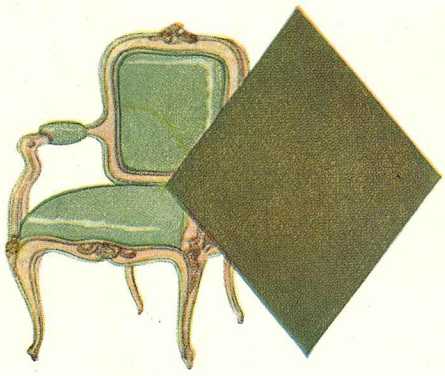












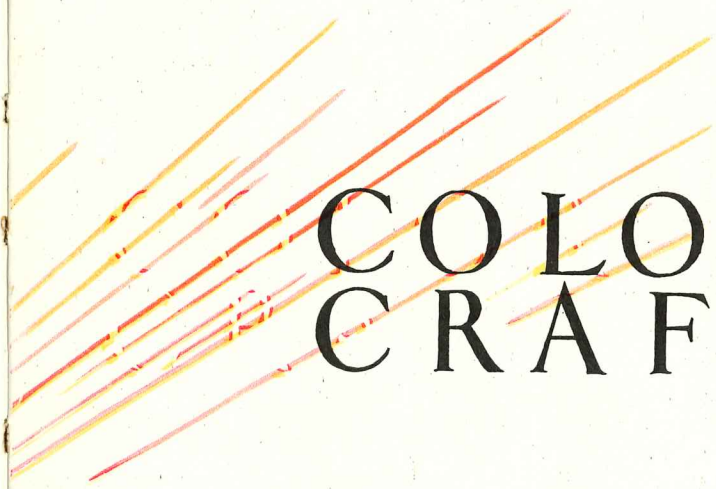
PRINTED IN U. S. A.

NESTLING in the hills of Vermont, the town of Burlington. There you will find the Diamond Dye plant —and the happy homes of its workers.

This beauteous region, with its gorgeous sunsets, is a splendid setting for those who work with color. Nature's own inspiration is ever at their door.

Since 1871.

© 1926 Diamond Dyes



COLOR CRAFT

a manual that
helps you
decide
what color
and
how to use it

DIAMOND DYES - BURLINGTON VT.

DIAMOND Dye Chemists have taken the mystery from dyeing. Through their tireless laboratory experiments, they have reduced this useful art to the simplest of household tasks. Every suggestion in this book—every formula for dyeing has been tested in the home laboratory of the Diamond Dye plant. And you now have a book which shows a hundred ways to brighten home and wardrobe—inexpensively.

COLOR CRAFT

Published by Diamond Dyes, Burlington, Vt., for the express purpose of giving home dyers a better conception of color and its application to the wardrobe and the home. Diamond Dye chemists have so simplified and perfected Diamond Dyes that the element of chance has been removed from dyeing. This book is contributed by the HOME SERVICE DEPARTMENT as its part in removing the last vestige of guesswork from home dyeing.

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The Effect of Color
in our daily lives

COLOR is such a factor in our daily lives that we even *speak* it. We say that a *gray* day makes one feel *blue,* and the future looks *black.* On another day when the *golden* sun swathes the fresh *green* fields with *yellow* light it makes the future look *rosy.*

It is a scientific fact that harmony in color makes us react favorably and pleasantly, while dullness and lack of color has exactly the opposite effect. Pretty shades make us want to draw near them, while we instinctively shrink from inharmonious hues.

Colors may and do express individual mood and personality. Every woman has in her wardrobe garments that have never quite suited. She never feels 'just right' in them because their colors do not fit her personality. But Color Craft and Diamond Dyes make wrong colors right and faded colors fresh as new.

Being well dressed is almost as gratifying as being rich. And this pleasure is every woman's right. It is the purpose of this book to give authentic information on colors, their application and use—and to tell you in concise language the easy, economical way with Diamond Dyes to have new colors in your wardrobe and home.

Second only to the pleasure of being well and correctly attired is the enjoyment of an artistic and individual home. This book tells how to obtain it, also without a great outlay of money.

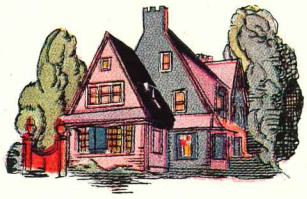
For Personal Attention
to your problems of color, style, etc—

THE simplicity of Diamond Dyes makes home dyeing no task at all. For any problems that may seem to offer difficulties, you have only to write this department.

Our Home Service workers gladly advise you on anything; a choice of becoming color, or suitable shade; what is stylish in dress, or smart in decoration; how to match a color, or obtain some certain shade; or analyze an actual sample of any material you may send us.

Feel free to consult this department—your department. It is in charge of a capable woman who is in sympathy with a woman's problems of home and dress. Address your letter to Mrs. Martin.

Color in the Home



COLOR is, of all modes of home decoration, the least expensive and the most effective. By its aid the home maker can overcome architectural defects in her home, or make a room appear larger or smaller than it is, higher or lower, warmer or cooler, brighter or duller, as she may wish.

Color harmony lends distinction to the simplest surroundings. How fortunate for those of us who live within moderate incomes that the beauty of our homes does not depend on the expenditure of large sums nor in the slavish copying of period furniture.

How Color Affects the Senses

THE sense of sight responds to color as the ear to music. Listening to sad minor melodies we become depressed and if we surround ourselves with gloomy, somber colors, they are reflected in our mood and we become disheartened and easily discouraged.

Fortunately, there are joyous colors as there are happy songs and we may create an atmosphere which will stimulate, cheer, delight or soothe us according to our choice in selecting and arranging a color chord of harmony in our homes.

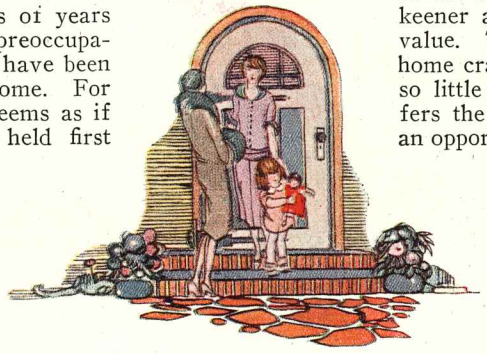
For thousands of years the two major preoccupations of woman have been dress and the home. For many years it seems as if Dame Fashion held first place but in the last few years much progress has been made toward the ideal of the Home Beautiful.

In struggling to achieve this ideal we have learned that the true Home Beautiful is a *personal creation,* not a Department Store Creation and that a woman's home is a confession of her good taste and love of order rather than a revelation of the contents of her purse. Artists who are in close touch with the Better Homes Movement attribute the growth of good taste in Home Decoration to the increased use and enjoyment of color.

Simple Rules for Using Color

MOST women have a strong instinctive love of color and only need to learn how to apply color understandingly. Truly, color is too powerful an element in the making or breaking of a home to be used haphazardly. The rules for handling color are simple though many have been led to believe them difficult by the great deal of theorizing which is presented in books on color study.

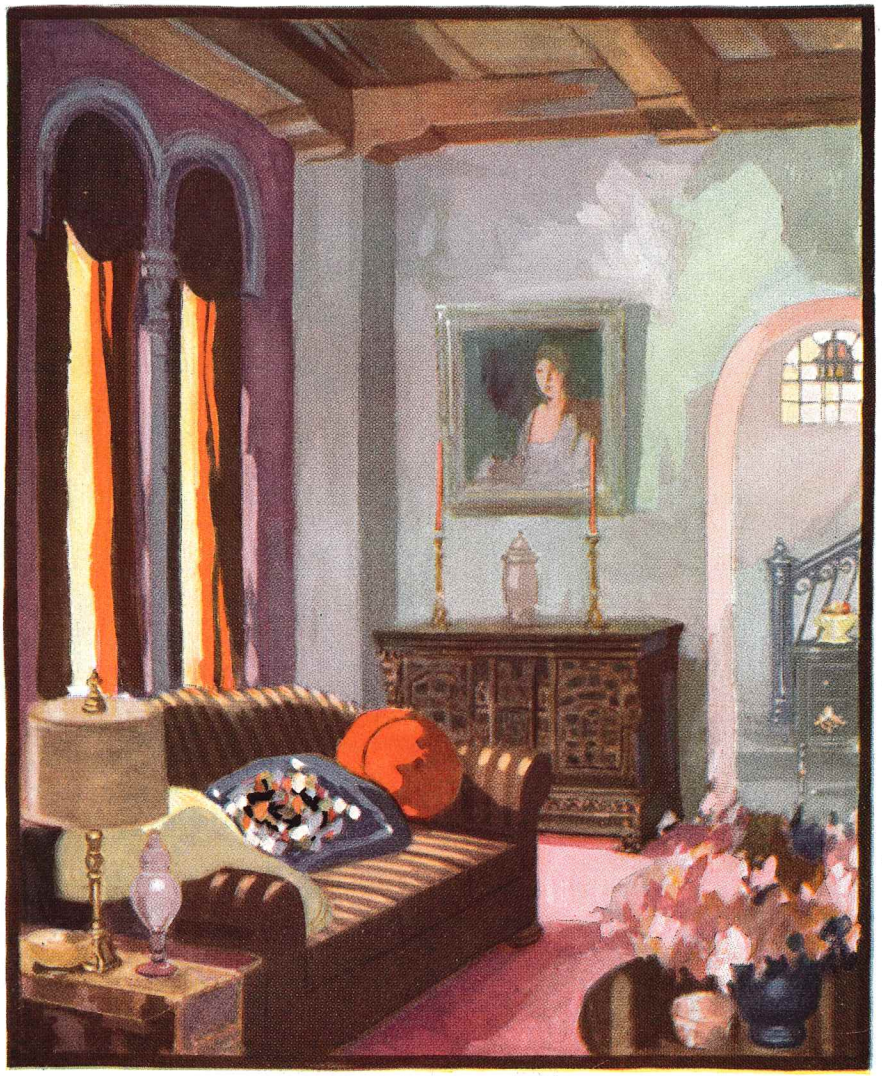
You will find in the everyday art of Home Dyeing an open door to skill in the use of color and a keener appreciation of its value. There is no other home craft which requires so little experience or offers the amateur as great an opportunity for success.



How to *Brighten*

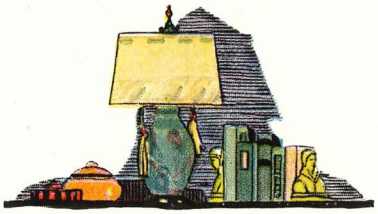
WITH a little time and thought, and a few cents' worth of Diamond Dyes you can work wonders with the color scheme of any room the furnishings of which may have lost their original brightness and attraction.

Before buying anything new, look over the old hangings, rugs, cushions, lamp shades, table scarfs, couch covers, etc. Whether the color is wrong, or faded and lifeless makes no difference when you can invoke the magic of Diamond Dyes and have them restored with new appeal.



THIS rather formal library and living room would be quite somber were the vivid coloring not introduced in hangings, cushion and candle shades

the Living Room



REALIZING that when we live with furniture and decorations we become indifferent to them, we should strive to eliminate those which are neither useful nor beautiful. Let us start by rearranging the furniture and accessories to better advantage. Consider the color chord of the room. Are the walls, ceiling and floor supplying the right background for the furnishings? Have the rugs, hangings, cushions and lamp shades been planned to fit the room? Are they in need of renovation? Only fabrics which are worn past their usefulness should be discarded. Others which have no color appeal may be restored with a few cents' worth of Diamond Dyes.

If one depends upon the purchase of new fabric to match the color scheme of a room, a tiring search of the shops is necessary and even then it is often impossible to get just the desired color in the right fabric. The charm of home dyeing is that one may have just the color and material desired.

FLOOR COVERINGS. Clean and dye any faded rugs a better color. Use a true dye and you will have no trouble getting a beautiful effect. See directions Page 59. Some rugs have elaborate floral designs in too brilliant colorings—these may be made soft and pleasing with complementary colors.

WINDOW DECORATION is effective when curtains are of the right tone. Their color should modify, rather than obstruct, the light in sunny rooms, or enhance the light in rooms shadowy and cool. Inexpensive sheer cotton dyed pale yellow orange and stencilled in tan offers a stunning effect in rooms of northern exposure.

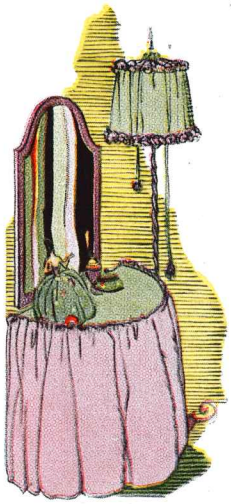
OVER CURTAINS should be of heavier material and of correspondingly deeper hue. They need not be costly in the household that knows Diamond Dyes; try dyeing unbleached muslin. This humble material when dyed and the nap made soft with a teasel brush, resembles the lovely texture of French linen. Good colors are pine green, soft tan, dull amethyst or old rose. See special directions Page 39.

PORTIERES may be changed in color when inharmonious. One ingenious Diamond Dye user bought Canton flannel at a bargain and dyed it a dull old blue. After dyeing, the fabric was pressed and brushed with a stiff bristle brush to bring a soft deep texture, and the effect was similar to velour.

PILLOWS with old covers should be the first to come under the ban in working out an harmonious color plan. A pillow dyed to match a chair is more effective if placed in another chair of different color. One may also repeat the color of the hangings in a chair cushion on the opposite side of the room.

LAMPS are important in the color plans of living rooms. It is considered better practice to make the lamp shade of plain material in a tone which simulates natural light. Orange, Yellow, Gold, Amber, Green and Gold or Brilliant Orange softened with Dull Green or Gray are better for diffusing the light than combinations of Rose and Blue, Violet, or any Blue tone which is cold, or Red, which is not restful to the eye. Old silk dresses make beautiful lamp shades when brilliantly Diamond dyed.

Making the bedroom



THOUGHT and effort are much more likely to give a room the charm of personality than a great deal of money expended on less harmonious and less colorful furnishings. In the bedroom a delightful intimate note is appropriate, delicate colorings borrowed from spring blossoms, from the creams and pinks of sea shells, from flowers and a myriad of other color harmonies in Nature. Only, we should keep in mind that in the bedroom repose is sought and we should avoid "spotty" wall papers, over-decorated carpets and knick-knacks.

New Decoration From An Old Wardrobe

A COLORFUL note is added to the bedroom by a dressing table like the one illustrated in orchid and nile green. The dainty, bouffant skirts conceal convenient storage place. A small oval table, 29 inches high and a discarded mirror furnished the foundation for this feminine touch. The wide skirt of a pink organdy frock of past seasons was dyed with 1/16th package of Diamand Dyes Purple to give the lovely orchid tone.

The wide sash provided enough material to make a pretty puff around the old mirror. The top was covered with a length of old damask colored in the same dyebath. When the skirt was tacked in place a fold of new green taffeta was added to cover the edges and provide a color accent.

Other attractive color combinations suggest themselves for individual rooms, coral with buff, turquoise with peach, blue lavender with pale yellow orange, yellow with a touch of black for distinction. The lightest weight unbleached muslin can be dyed one of these colors and trimmed with bands of chintz or plain material in contrasting color.

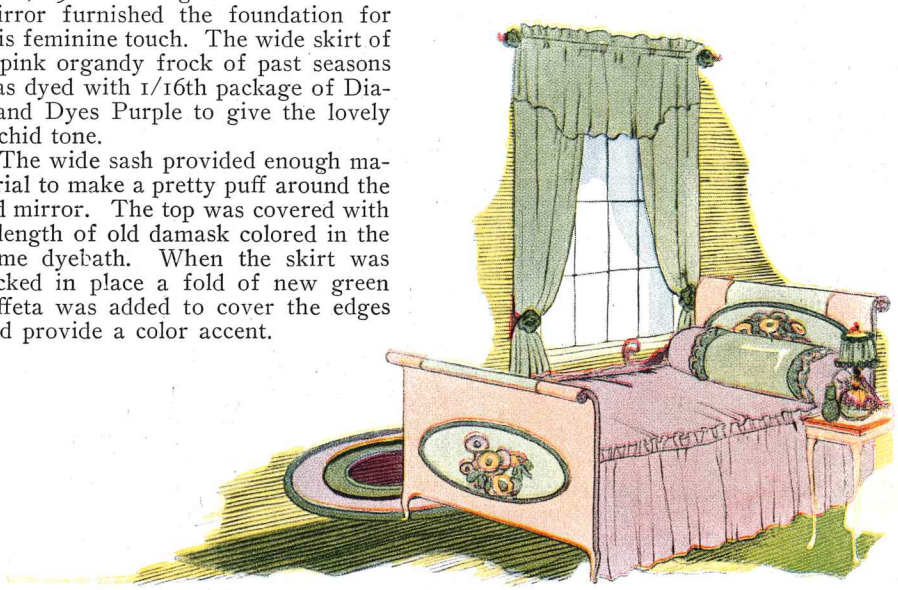
Dressing the Bed

AS THE most prominent piece of bedroom furniture, the bed should be carefully decorated. If you have fallen heir to a bed which you would not choose yourself for your room, you can make slip covers for the head board and foot board. They will do much to improve its appearance. The cover is quite as important. Suggestions for bed coverings are coming to us all the time from Diamond dyers who have proved that Thrift is the mother of many charming inventions.

Bed Covering Suggestions

UNBLEACHED muslin with applique of home-dyed muslin.

Unbleached muslin decorated with bands of chintz.



more *restful*

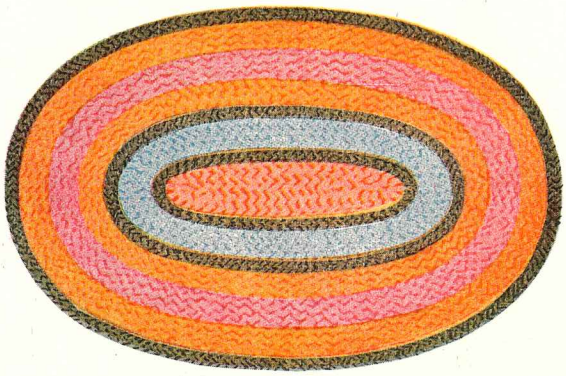
Home-dyed cotton crepe with valance of gingham.

Natural linen with stencil border.

Cotton taffeta with border tied and dyed in contrasting color.

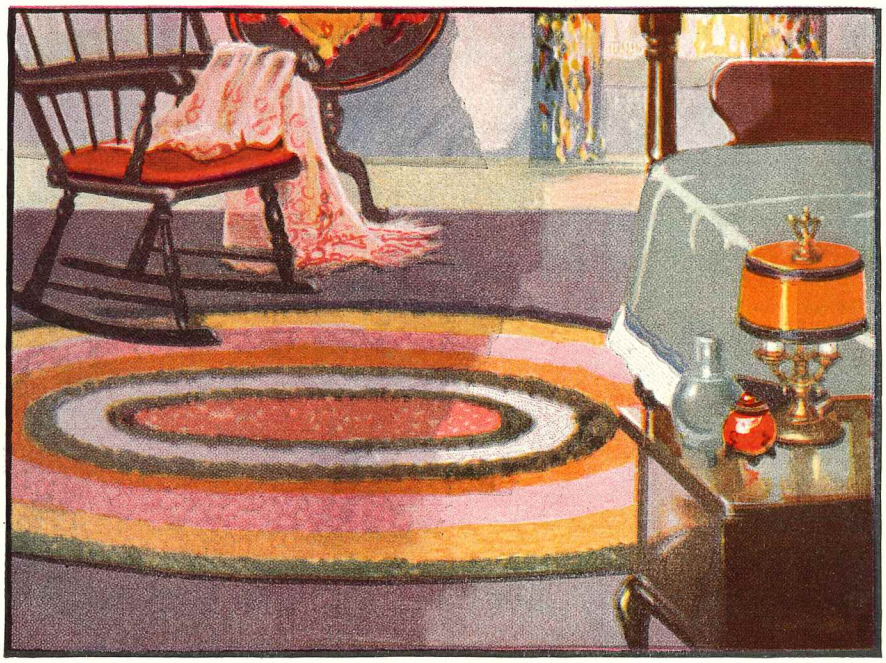
The bedroom floor covering presents no serious problem. The easily made rag rug is particularly appropriate. If you dye the rags yourself you will be sure to secure the tones you wish. But if you do not care to braid the strands, perhaps you can find some woman who will do it for you at much less cost than the rag rugs purchased in the shops.

One Diamond Dyes user obtained an artistic and novel effect in a rag rug by taking the predominating colors from the decorations, bed coverings and hangings and dyeing the rags to match those colors. When the strands were woven into the rug, the result was not only harmonious but really a delightful and pleasing combination.



Home-dyeing Assures a Finished Rug of Pleasing Color

You may have a discolored rug in the attic that you thought useless. A package of Diamond Dyes applied as outlined on page 59 will give you a pretty new floor covering for the bedroom. Suitable colored yarn for the popular hooked rug may be prepared with Diamond Dyes.

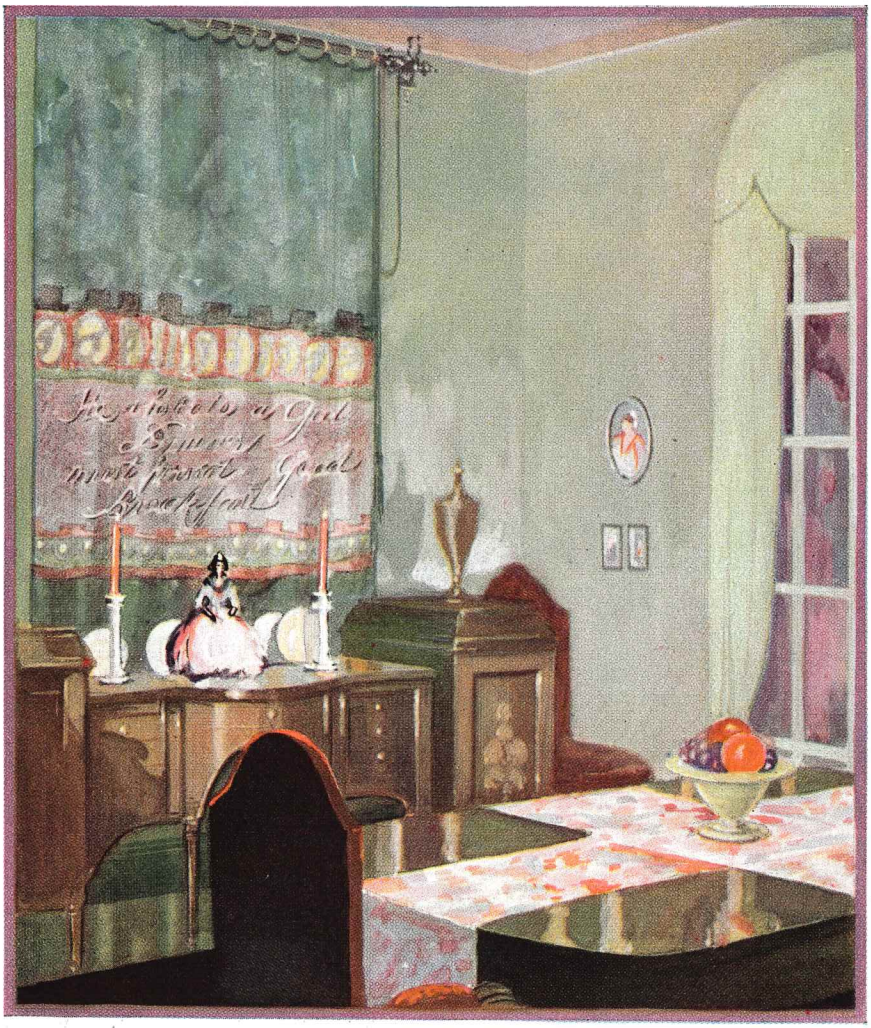


The dining room

THE conventional dining room furnishings often make it difficult to introduce a more individual note into the room.

Home-dyed table linens for the dining room are increasingly popular. They do much to add charm with their colorful appeal. They are, of course, very much less expensive than white damask and they are equally attractive and practical.

The linens may be colored to emphasize the room color plan or to contrast pleasingly with it. They should be quite gay in color but simply made so that they may be used



A DINING ROOM which would be cold and too formal with its high ceiling has become more friendly and inviting by the addition of a green blue wall hanging with an attractively painted banner.

should be cheerful

appropriately with the lovely pottery and glassware in vogue at the present.

OFTEN the pottery or glassware will suggest the color scheme for a centerpiece, table runner or luncheon set. One very smart luncheon set of blue green, home-dyed linen has a border in brilliant orange and is weighted at the corners with tassels of black.

It is so much more effective than many of the fussily embroidered luncheon sets. One is amazed to learn that the work of dyeing took the leisure time of one afternoon. The making took about an hour and a half of another day. A bowl of soft gray with markings of blue green is charming on this luncheon cloth, especially when the bowl contains nasturtiums in their lovely range of yellow to burnt orange colors.

MANY small homes eliminate the formal dining room and use one end of the living room with a gate leg table and Windsor chairs or a refectory table and occasional straight chairs. Colored linens are very much more the vogue for this type of room than the less interesting white damasks which are reserved for formal dinners.

Nor is pure linen the only fabric used in this way. Indian head, unbleached muslin and other cotton fabrics which are firm and strong may be used to make dining room accessories. Partly worn table cloths no longer need be classed as a total loss as they will provide unworn portions for runners or smaller centerpieces. It is an experiment you will find worth making.

One woman writes that her blue gray table runner Diamond dyed from the center of a worn cloth achieved a distinction it had never before possessed. It was bound in black and bordered with five rows of running stitch in blue, rose, green, lavender and yellow. Peacock, rust, emerald, violet and tan blend harmoniously if more brilliant shades are desired.

New Linens from Old Pieces

FORTUNATE possessors of the hand-woven linen sheets of our grandmothers have made exquisitely beautiful colored linens from unworn sections. Mellow shades suit the soft texture of these treasures. A soft blue was chosen for dyeing a square of such linen and then it was bordered in cross stitch in deep red. The old-time charm of the finished centerpiece was quite in the spirit of the hand-woven fabric. Many families will find this a splendid way of dividing and preserving the family heirlooms of linen.

It is very simple to dye these plain squares and runners for the dining room. Select Diamond Dyes for cotton which give lasting colors and will not injure the finest fabric. They are pure powder dyes with no added substance which might spoil the finish of linen, or fine cottons. They give clear, pleasing tones and it is possible to get any shade which one desires by mixing the colors. Recipes for many popular shades are given on pages 24 to 28.

For *Panel* or *Banner* Work

Those who have made pretty panels or banners for the dining room, etc., are enthusiastic over results always obtained by using pure Diamond Dyes. Any tones are obtainable. For Batik, see pages 49-52.

Build Your Own Color *Harmonies*

HARMONY in color is agreement or concord. We have perfect harmony when we have perfect relationship of color tones. One can build a color scheme which will be very attractive and in perfect harmony if one selects colors which blend together and are appropriate to the size and exposure of the room.

BACKGROUND TREATMENTS IN HOME DECORATION

Size of Room	Exposure	Colors	Tones
Large	Sunny	Cool	Medium
Large	Cool	Warm	Medium
Small	Sunny	Cool	Light
Small	Cool	Warm	Light

For dark rooms whether of sunny or cool exposure use light tones of warm colors. For extremely light rooms with sunny exposure use cool, medium colors. For well lighted rooms with cool exposure use medium tones of the warm colors unless the room is very small.

CHARACTERISTICS OF COLOR

Warm, Advancing Colors

Red from palest rose to deep crimson and mahogany.

Yellow in all shades, old ivory, gold, amber, tan.

Orange from peach to deep burnt orange and rust.

Yellow greens of all shades.

Red violets from orchid to wine.

Rose taupe, mauve and pinkish gray.

Yellowish gray.

Cool, Receding Colors

Blue in all tints and shades.

Blue violet and lavender.

Bluish gray.

Bluish green.

Green in all tones but yellow green.

Greenish gray.

Neutral Colors
(Neither warm or cold)

Black. White. Pure gray.

THE most effective color schemes are keyed to a dominant hue which simply means that one of the three Primary colors, red, blue and yellow, must be introduced into the largest areas of a room in such a way as to make its presence felt.

Color Suggestions. A fairly large room with cool exposure calls for warm colors in medium tones. We decide to key the color plan to yellow. A neutralized yellow is selected for the walls in a deep old ivory tone. The rug chosen must be darker than the walls but closely related so we plan a dark tan rug with a plain border. The hangings may be part of the room's adornment and so may be more brilliant in tone and design. Still keying to yellow, we decide on a home-dyed linen in yellow with green and sand or small touches of blue violet and black. Blue violet contrasting to yellow and black lends a touch of distinction. Furniture in dull walnut, or antique brown mahogany or painted tan would be appropriate in this room. Lamps could be covered in amber, and green. Pottery, candlesticks or other small accessories should supply the color accent in blue violet to contrast the yellow.

Making *Clothes New* with COLOR MAGIC

THE most expensive dress is that which hangs unworn in your closet. Go through the clothes closet today and see how many, many things can be restored to service with a little Diamond Dye.

Color plays an important part in the fashions of today. A dress you bought long ago may be made the fashion of the hour with half an hour's deft dyeing.

Discard no dress that is not worn out. An evening with Diamond Dyes may mean a new wardrobe—a veritable Cinderella emerges from its bath of Diamond Dyes fit for a fairy princess.

"More charming than when it was new!" "A better color than I bought!" "A prettier shade than the stores have shown!" These are the experiences of women who tried Diamond Dyeing.

Diamond Dyes have made home dyeing surprising in two ways. It is quite the easiest process that could be, and uniform perfect results of the professional dyer are the rule with such carefully blended, scientifically true dyes.

A new *wardrobe* over night

Women's Wear

Home-dyeing with careful finishing. has no resemblance to the sloppy half-dyed color effect of poor dyes. With Diamond Dyes rightly used and with the careful pressing which means good grooming, the novice may secure as lovely shades as the experienced dyer. The "know how" is in the dye, and it only remains for the dyer to follow the easy directions, to get beautiful results in dyeing all manner of things, such as—

Bathrobes
Kimonos
Costume Slips
Lingerie
Hosiery
House Dresses
Silk Frocks
Sport Clothes
Handkerchiefs
Ties
Scarfs
Sweaters
Coats
Capes
Suits
Fabric Gloves
Jabots
Blouses
Evening Shawls

TO follow every whim of style with new garments of every shade and color would cost far too much for most of us to invest in apparel. Yet with Diamond Dyes how economically any woman may follow fashion's dictates as to shades and colors!

The dress you liked so much—and still like but for its color—dye it tonight and tomorrow you will have a dress of some new shade much in vogue.

The dress you are afraid to remodel for fear it will have the same look: With only the slightest changes, but a brand new color—the season's newest shade—you have added a becoming frock to your wardrobe at the total cost of a few cents.

Doubling the life of a *man's* clothes

WISE selection of qualities and colors when buying is the keynote of economy in men's clothes. Next comes their care; woolen garments brushed daily; every suit pressed frequently; garments of silk and cotton correctly laundered.

But a tremendous annual saving is frequently overlooked—renewing faded colors by simple home dyeing.

All articles of men's wear exposed much to the sun or hard outdoor wear of any kind should be seasonally dyed to keep them in good condition; to restore top coats slightly faded across the shoulders; to brighten sweaters and sport clothes that look shabby because they are faded.

White silk shirts, yellow with age—a pleasing tint of blue, tan or gray with an envelope of Diamond Dye makes them as sleek and stylish as new.

Men's Wear

Suits, coats or shirts made over for the boy—when turned and redyed they are like new in texture and in color. Coats and suits are as easily dyed as anything else, and you may have a tailor press them correctly into form, fit and hang. Many things for men are Diamond dyed in thousands of homes—

Bathrobes
Bathing Suits
Blazers
Caps
Coats
Mufflers
Neckties
Overcoats
Hose
Shirts
Suits
Sweaters

To make a *child's wardrobe* look expensive on a small allowance

Children's Wear

The most fastidious little maid will have a real pride and joy in the dress which evolves from material freshly colored and made up with an attractive pattern.

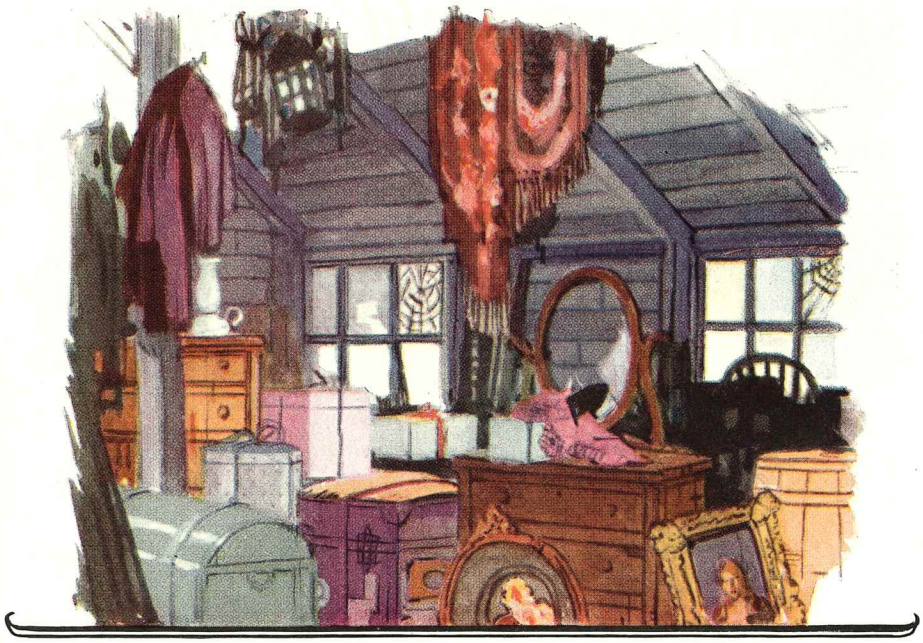
Even boys will be better pleased if their new suits do not bear too close a resemblance to Dad's old ones.

In making over or remodelling garments for children it is well to rip before dyeing and then make up woolens on the reverse side when there is no decided face to the fabric. If the bottom of the original garment is used for the top of the new, the hardest wear will come on different sections. One should, of course, plan to discard the badly worn sections.

Caps
Bibs
Bonnets
Dresses
Leggings
Mufflers
Mittens
Overalls
Rompers
Middies
Ties
Stockings
Sweaters
Coats
Scout Suits
Bathing Suits

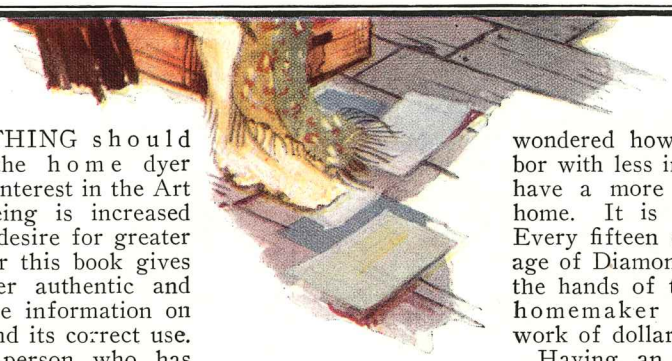
ANY little girl who has suffered the indignity of obvious hand-me-downs has probably sworn in her heart of hearts that she would never make her children wear second-hand clothes.

The old idea that anything was all right for children if it were whole and clean has changed to a new idea of remodelling which changes the color, the style and the trimming. Probably this changed idea grew out of the many little girl vows of women who now have families of their own.



Miscellany

To the Diamond Dyer the attic yields rich treasure. Old shawls take on a new hue. Discarded linens, faded curtains and odds and ends are rejuvenated for another period of service. Often the attic hides just the piece of silk for a lamp shade—or the taffeta for that dresser scarf. Getting acquainted with the "hiding" places is a pastime which is not only profitable but pleasant for the home dyer.



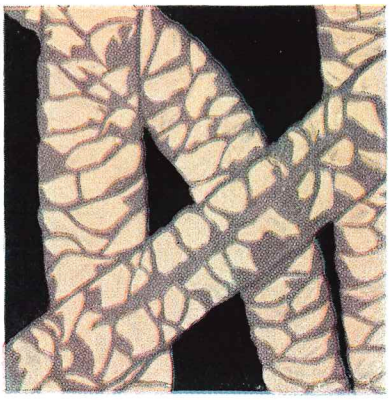
NOTHING should deter the home dyer whose interest in the Art of Dyeing is increased by the desire for greater skill for this book gives the dyer authentic and complete information on color and its correct use.

The person who has devoted a little time to planning color harmonies for the home, for the wardrobe and for the children, knows just what color best suits each occasion. Furthermore the Diamond Dyer knows how to get that color.

Many a person of ample means has wondered how a neighbor with less income can have a more attractive home. It is no secret. Every fifteen cent package of Diamond Dyes in the hands of the thrifty homemaker does the work of dollars.

Having an attractive home that calls forth frequent compliments is a simple matter. A little knowledge of color harmony, a little ingenuity in seeking out and bringing to life discarded materials and the use of Diamond Dyes is all that is necessary to accomplish this.

Sheep or Wool Bearing Animal



Wool Fibres Under Microscope

Classification of Textile Fibre

THERE are two distinct classes of textiles. Animal and vegetable fibres. Animal fibre is the most expensive. And in this class is wool, camel's hair, alpaca, mohair, angora and pure silk from the worm.

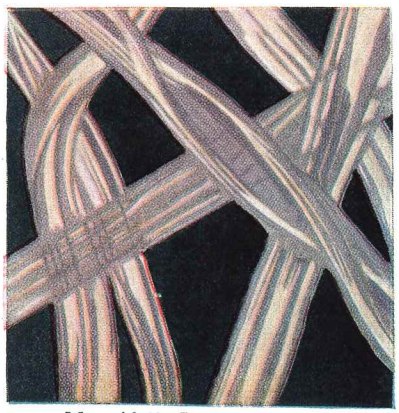
Vegetable fibres are less expensive and widely used. Cotton is the most important fibre in this group which includes linen, flax and Rayon, a manufactured fibre resembling silk, but of vegetable origin.

The illustration of wool on this page shows microscopically its "pine-cone" structure. All animal fibres differ from vegetable fibre as is shown here. The illustration of cotton shows it to be smooth on the surface like a piece of twisted rubber tubing.

There are two distinct classes of household dyes necessary to color these widely different classes of textiles. Diamond Dyes are the original and best household dyes made this way. Packed in BLUE envelopes is the dye for animal fibres. And in WHITE envelopes for vegetable fibres.

It is true that Diamond Dyes in the WHITE envelope will color cotton with silk, or mixtures of any animal and vegetable fibre. But no dye that will color Cotton, Linen, Artificial Silk or Mixed Fabrics successfully will give the same rich shade on pure Wool or Silk, that is obtained by using our Special Dye for Wool or Silk.

Cotton Plant—A Vegetable



Magnified Cotton Fibres

To decide whether you need *cotton* or *wool* dyes

SOMETIMES customers wonder why the druggist asks if they wish to dye cotton or wool material. The brief answer to this is: Cotton is a vegetable fibre while wool and silk are animal fibres. The texture of the animal fibre is entirely different from the vegetable.

Look at the illustration of Wool fibre. You will see that it is built up of tiny layers and under a powerful microscope it looks like the structure of a pine cone, though it is soft and flexible.

Cotton fibre is hollow and smooth. Under the microscope it resembles a piece of twisted rubber tubing. It is easy to see why a dye that is made to color one fibre effectively will not do equally as well on the other.

Any package dye that pretends to color wool and cotton equally as well with the same package is certain to be disappointing. And in making such a claim it misleads the home dyer. When you stop to consider that wool and silk materials (animal fibres) are the most expensive and longest lived; and that probably 90 percent of the redyeing is done on these materials can you afford to take chances with any but a specially prepared dye that is made to color animal fibre?

While it is true that the high quality of aniline contained in Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods will insure better results on *all* fabrics than so-called one-purpose dyes, yet no dye made to color vegetable fibre like cotton can possibly give the results on silk and wool that you may expect from Diamond Dyes in the BLUE envelope.

These acid dyes have been perfected for many years and no textile man at the present time would think of dyeing wool or silk with a dye prepared for cotton, or vegetable fibre. However, Diamond Dyes are the only package dyes that offer home dyers the same advantage that textile men enjoy.

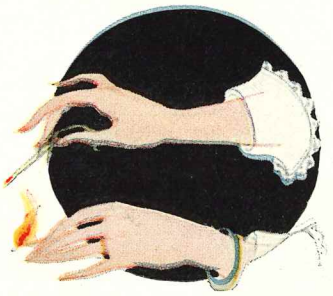
Where the material is a mixture of cotton and wool, or any of the animal fibres, it will be found that it generally contains 60 to 80 percent cotton. Therefore the dyes for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods should be used. But where the material is *pure* wool or *pure* silk be very sure to use Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk.

We have made it as easy as possible for you to identify the proper package. THE WHITE ENVELOPE contains dye for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods, while THE BLUE ENVELOPE contains true dye for Wool, Silk and all animal fibres.

Pay particular attention to the class of material and make sure that you get Diamond Dyes in the correctly colored envelope.

Make This Test

A SIMPLE way for anyone to test a material to tell whether it is animal fibre or vegetable fibre is to ravel the threads of a small sample and apply a lighted match to the ends. If it is wool, silk or animal fibre, the threads will singe slowly and give off an odor of



burning hair or horn and will leave a heavy balled ash. The same test applied to cotton material or vegetable fibres will show that they burn or flash rapidly, leaving a light ash and practically no odor. Adulterated silk may be detected as it will glow without flaming and will leave a light weight ash in the form of the fabric. This is due to the foreign substance used in weighting the silk.

Chart of Colors Becoming to Various *Complexions*

COLORS exert such a deep influence on our happiness that we should choose our costume colors with great care. We should choose a color because it is becoming, and because it is adapted to the use we are going to make of it.

Shade of Hair	Color That Is Most Becoming
Ash Blonde	Powder Blue, Nile, Turquoise, Soft Dark Brown, Marine Blue. Avoid neutral tans and orange tones.
Golden Blonde	Bright Blue, Clear Bluish Greens, Seal Brown, Blue Lavender, Flemish Blue, Navy and Black. Avoid dull tans and any shade of orange.
Brown	Rose, Orchid, Grayed Orange, Rosewood, Copenhagen, Almond Green. Avoid drab and any greenish brown.
Brunette	Coral, Rose, Clear Golden Tan, Orange, Claret, Garnet, Henna, and Black with touches of Scarlet. Avoid any dull tone, particularly grays.
Auburn	Light Brown, Chinese Jade, Cornflower, Almond Green, Peacock Green, Dark Green, Black with Amber. Avoid shades of Red.
Gray	Neutralized tones such as Lavender, Pearl Gray, Powder Blue, Heliotrope, Burgundy, Old Blue. Avoid browns.

BLUES and violets should be avoided by persons of pale complexion, strong reds or greens are not becoming to florid complexions. Olive complexions do not appear well with purples, brilliant blues and yellowish greens. If these colors are recommended in the chart for your shade of hair, omit them for your particular coloring. However, a woman of average complexion can wear all the colors recommended for the shade of her hair.

We should select the light tones for summer dresses, for evening wear or to relieve a dark frock. The deeper, quieter tones are chosen for street, school, or business. Sports wear appropriates the more brilliant tones, though they may also be introduced in evening dresses.

Hints on Selecting the *Color*

FROM the page opposite it is simple to select the colors most suitable for your complexion and color of hair. If you wish color combinations in the home, see page 12. But there are a few things to remember in selecting a color before you start to dye.

White or uncolored materials may be dyed any desired shade, but if a piece of goods is colored you must follow a slightly different process in obtaining the desired shade. Page 29 contains a complete chart for changing the color of materials. Refer to this when overdyeing or coloring material other than white.

To color white material you need only refer to the Diamond Dyes color card on pages 32 and 33 or at your druggist. You may rest assured that the finished color will match with the card. Variations from the colors on the card may be obtained by using more or less dye as shown in the chart on pages 22 and 23.

The chart below will help you in deciding on a color for re-dyeing:

Present Colors	May Be Re-Dyed With	If Materials Are These Colors:	Don't try to re-dye them these colors
Light Blue or Gray	Dark Blue, Navy Blue, Green, Dark Green, Garnet, Brown, Seal Brown, Purple, Black.	Yellow, Orange, Brown, Red	**Blue**
Dark Blue	Navy, Purple, Dark Green, Black.	Dark Green, Dark Blue, Dark Red, Purple	**Brown**
Pink	Any shade except Light Blue, Light Green or Gray.	Red, Purple, Dark Brown, Dark Blue, Taupe	**Green**
Red	Garnet or Seal Brown.	Green, Brown, Dark Blue, Taupe, Purple	**Red**
Yellow	Green, Dark Green, Cardinal Red, Turkey Red, Garnet, Brown, Seal Brown, Black.	Yellow, Orange, Red, Green, Brown, Taupe	**Purple Shades**
Orange	Cardinal or Turkey Red, Garnet, Brown, Seal Brown, Black.		
Medium Green	Dark Green, Seal Brown, Black.		
Brown Seal Brown	Brown, Seal Brown, Garnet, Seal Brown, Garnet.		
Purple, Navy Dark Green	Black.		

Color *Chart*

MANY lovely colors may be made even from a single Diamond Dye shade by simply varying the amount of dye used according to the weight of material. A very light tint or a deep tone can be made by decreasing or increasing the amount of dye used.

You can always dye a deeper tone of the same shade for freshening material. However, it is never possible to get a clear light color over a dark shade.

This is easily realized when you understand what takes place in dyeing.

LIGHT BLUE	SEAL BROWN	CARDINAL RED
Apply only over White or very light colors. **For** Baby Blue — use ¼ pkg. Sky Blue — use ½ pkg. Empire Blue — use 2 pkgs.	Do not use over Blue or Green. **For** Beige — use 1-10 pkg. Bisque — use ⅛ pkg. Reindeer Tan — use ¼ pkg.	Do not use over Blue, Green, or Purple. **For** Laurel Pink — use 1-16 pkg. Carmine — use ½ pkg. Crimson — use 2 pkgs.
DARK BLUE	**GREEN**	**TURKEY RED**
Do not use over Green, Yellow, Orange, or Brown. **For** Marine Blue — use 2 pkgs. Cadet Blue — use ½ pkg. Copenhagen Blue — use ¼ pkg.	Do not use over Red, Brown, or Purple. **For** Nile Green — use ⅛ pkg. Ocean Green — use ½ pkg.	Do not use over Blue, Green, or Purple. **For** Geranium — use ½ pkg. Scarlet — use ¾ pkg. Coral Pink — use 1-16 pkg.
NAVY BLUE	**DARK GREEN**	**GARNET**
Do not use over Green, Yellow, Orange, or Brown. **For** Delft Blue — use ¼ pkg. Midnight Blue — use 2 pkgs.	Do not use over Red, Brown, or Purple. **For** Almond Green — use ¼ pkg. Bottle Green — use 1½ pkgs.	Do not use over Green or Dark Blue. **For** Old Rose — use 1-16 pkg. Strawberry — use ¼ pkg.
BROWN	**PINK**	**BLACK**
Do not use over Blue or Green. **For** Tan — use ¼ pkg. Toast — use ½ pkg.	Apply only over White or very light colors. **For** Flesh — use ¼ pkg. Rose — use 2 pkgs.	When using over Brown or Red use ½ package of Navy Blue with each package of Black.

# of Diamond Dyes

In reality we are adding a new color to that already existing in the fibre. The result is a shade produced by combining the two colors.

If there is no color in the fibres, that is, if the cloth is white, the shade obtained will simply be the color of dye that has been added. Dyeing will always be simple if you will think of it as a sum in addition; thus the final shade is always the color of cloth plus the color of dye.

Always dissolve each color separately and be very careful to make solution proper strength.

THE standard shades of Diamond Dyes are obtained by using them in the proportion of one package for each pound of material to be colored. The amount of dye to get other attractive colors on one pound of material is shown on the chart below.

A CUSTOMER in New York writes "with all the different dyes on the market, I find none better than Diamond Dyes. They are truly a boon to the mother with small children."

PURPLE

Do not use over Brown, Green, Yellow, or Orange.

For	
Orchid	use 1-16 pkg.
Lavender	use ⅛ pkg.
Cornflower	use ¼ pkg.
Violet	use ½ pkg.

YELLOW

Apply only over White or very light colors.

For	
Canary	use ¼ pkg.
Lemon	use ½ pkg.
Goldenrod	use 1½ pkgs.

ORANGE

Apply only over White or very light colors.

For	
Apricot	use ⅛ pkg.
Goldenglow	use 1½ pkgs.

GRAY

Apply only over White or very light colors.

For	
Pearl Gray	use ¼ pkg.
Silver Gray	use ¾ pkg.

Don't try to divide the dry dye, but mix each package with one quart of water and divide the solution. This will give true proportion.

COPENHAGEN	Use ¼ package Dark Blue
CADET BLUE	Use ½ package Dark Blue
MARINE BLUE	Use 2 packages Dark Blue
DELFT BLUE	Use ¼ package Navy Blue
MIDNIGHT BLUE	Use 2 packages Navy Blue
TAN	Use ¼ package Brown
TOAST	Use ½ package Brown
BEIGE	Use 1/10 package Seal Brown
BISQUE	Use ⅛ package Seal Brown
REINDEER TAN	Use ¼ package Seal Brown
NILE GREEN	Use ⅛ package Green
OCEAN GREEN	Use ½ package Green
ALMOND GREEN	Use ¼ package Dark Green
BOTTLE GREEN	Use 1½ packages Dark Green
FLESH	Use ¼ package Pink
ROSE	Use 2 packages Pink
LAUREL PINK	Use 1/16 package Cardinal Red
CARMINE	Use ½ package Cardinal Red
CRIMSON	Use 2 packages Cardinal Red
CORAL PINK	Use 1/16 package Turkey Red
GERANIUM	Use ½ package Turkey Red
SCARLET	Use ¾ package Turkey Red
OLD ROSE	Use 1/16 package Garnet
STRAWBERRY	Use ¼ package Garnet
ORCHID	Use 1/16 package Purple
LAVENDER	Use ⅛ package Purple
CORNFLOWER	Use ¼ package Purple
VIOLET	Use ½ package Purple
CANARY	Use ¼ package Yellow
LEMON	Use ½ package Yellow
GOLDENROD	Use 1½ packages Yellow
APRICOT	Use ⅛ package Orange
GOLDENGLOW	Use 1½ packages Orange
PEARL GRAY	Use ¼ package Gray
SILVER GRAY	Use ¾ package Gray

How to get all the popular

AFRICAN BROWN—
Dissolve: 2 packages Seal Brown in 2 quarts of water; 1 package Black in 1 quart water. For each pound material use 2 quarts Seal Brown solution, ½ pint, 4 tablespoonfuls Black solution.

ALMOND GREEN—
Dissolve: 1 package Dark Green in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use ½ pint Dark Green solution.

AMBER—
Dissolve: 1 package Orange in 1 quart water; 1 package Brown in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 1½ pints Orange solution; 6 tablespoonfuls Brown solution.

APRICOT—
Dissolve: 1 package Orange in 1 quart water. For each pound material use 8 tablespoonfuls Orange solution.

BISQUE—
Dissolve: 1 package Seal Brown in 1 quart water. For each pound material use 8 tablespoons Seal Brown solution.

BOTTLE GREEN—
Dissolve: 2 packages Dark Green in 2 quarts water. For each pound of material use 1 quart, 1 pint Dark Green solution.

BURNT ORANGE—
Dissolve: 1 package Orange in 1 quart water; 1 package Cardinal Red in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 1 quart Orange solution; 2 tablespoons Cardinal Red solution.

CARMINE—
Dissolve: 1 package Cardinal Red in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 1 pint Cardinal Red solution.

IF YOU DON'T FIND LISTED HERE THE

[PAGE TWENTY-FOUR]

How to Prepare Material *for Dyeing*

WEIGH material while dry to determine just the amount of dye required to get the shade you want. If you do not do this at first, it is likely to be forgotten until after the fabric has been moistened and then the exact weight cannot be determined.

A good, clear color is easily obtained on unsoiled fabric, but material which is spotted or stained will usually show the spots or stains after dyeing. The color goes on over the stain but does not remove the stain which often appears darker. For cotton or linen laundering is recommended before dyeing. For wool a thorough brushing to remove loose dirt and a careful removal of any stains is followed by washing in warm suds, made with a mild soap, such as Ivory Soap. A thorough rinsing to remove all traces of soap is quite necessary.

Soap in the dyebath is not an effective cleaning agent and it forms a disagreeable scum on the surface when used in some types of hard water. Cleaning is most satisfactorily accomplished before dyeing rather than attempting to combine the two very different processes.

Many garments of modern style require no ripping. If there are very tight plaits or padding on the shoulders of men's coats, the plaits should be taken out and the padding removed so the dye can reach every portion of the garment.

Preparing Faded or Streaked Garments

WHEN clothing is unevenly faded or streaked, color should be leveled before redyeing.

Have enough lukewarm water in your boiler to cover the garment easily. Add two tablespoonfuls of household ammonia to each gallon of water before the garment is placed in the solution. Immerse garment. Raise the temperature of bath slowly to the boiling point. When the water becomes deeply colored, renew it. Do not boil vigorously.

When you have reduced the color satisfactorily, rinse thoroughly. Be careful to remove all traces of ammonia before dyeing. See page 35.

shades with Diamond Dyes

CHERRY RED—
Dissolve: 1 package Garnet in 1 quart water; 1 package Cardinal Red in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use ½ pint, 4 tablespoons Garnet solution; ½ pint, 4 tablespoons Cardinal Red solution.

CLARET RED—
Dissolve: 2 packages Garnet in 2 quarts of water. For each pound of material use 2 quarts of Garnet solution.

COPENHAGEN—
Dissolve: 1 package Dark Blue in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use ½ pint Dark Blue solution.

CORAL—
Dissolve: 1 package Turkey Red in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 4 tablespoons of Turkey Red solution.

CRIMSON—
Dissolve: 2 packages Cardinal Red in 2 quarts of water. For each pound of material use 2 quarts of Cardinal Red solution.

DARK GRAY—
Dissolve: 1 package Black in 1 quart water; 1 package Brown in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 6 tablespoons Black solution, 6 tablespoons Brown solution.

DELFT BLUE—
Dissolve: 1 package Navy Blue in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use ½ pint Navy Blue solution.

ECRU—
Tint with Brown.

EMERALD GREEN—
Dissolve: 1 package Green in 1 quart water; 1 package Yellow in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 1 quart Green solution; 1 quart Yellow solution.

COLOR YOU WANT—LOOK ON NEXT PAGE

–and how to remove them

AS a rule for conservation of textiles one should plan to remove spots and stains as soon as convenient after they appear. They are more easily removed when fresh than when they have had time to harden into the fabric. It is well to keep on hand a good commercial cleaner for remov-

The Chart for Removal of Stains

Kind of Stain	Reagents to Use	Method of Removal
Acid	Ammonia	Sponge with dilute solution; rinse thoroughly with water.
Blood	Lukewarm water and ammonia or naphtha soap...	Where material can be boiled without injury to color, soak first in lukewarm water and then boil in ammonia solution or naphtha soap.
Chocolate ..	Cold water and Borax	Cover stain with paste of Borax; wash in cold water and boil.
Grass	Kerosene, alcohol, ether	Saturate with kerosene and wash. If material can't be washed, sponge with alcohol or ether.
Ink	Salt and lemon juice, oxalic acid	Sponge with salt and lemon juice and bleach in the sun. If this is not effective, apply few drops of oxalic acid and rinse with boiling water.
Mildew	Chloride of lime, cold water.....	This stain common on cotton. Soak several hours in a weak solution chloride of lime and rinse in cold water.
Water	Water or steam..	Sponge entire garment with water. Steam and press.

How to get all the popular

FLAME—

Dissolve: 1 package Turkey Red in 1 quart water: 1 package Orange in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 1 quart Turkey Red solution; 1 pint Orange solution.

FLESH—

Dissolve: 1 package Pink in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use ½ pint Pink solution.

GOLD—

Dissolve: 2 packages Yellow in 2 quarts water; 1 package Brown in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 1 quart, 1 pint Yellow solution; ½ pint Brown solution.

GOLDEN BROWN—

Dissolve: 1 package Brown in 1 quart water; 1 package Orange in 1 quart of water. For each pound of material use 1 quart Brown solution; 1 quart Orange solution.

HELIOTROPE—

Dissolve: 1 package Purple in 1 quart water; 1 package Garnet in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 12 tablespoonfuls Purple solution: 10 tablespoonfuls Garnet solution.

HENNA—

Dissolve: 2 packages Brown in 2 quarts water; 1 package Garnet in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 1 quart, 1 pint, 10 teaspoon-

IF YOU DON'T FIND LISTED HERE THE

ing grease spots as soon as they appear. A fifteen cent can of cleaner is a good investment in any household.

Different Cleaning Agents

REMEMBER that animal fibers, such as wool, silk or mixtures of wool with silk, are sensitive to strong alkalis and should not be treated with harsh laundry soaps. On the other hand, the vegetable fibers, cotton, linen, rayon and mixed goods are sensitive to strong acids.

When removing a spot do not rub hard as you may spoil the texture of the fiber by roughing the threads. Rub gently and work towards the center of the spot.

Removing Rust and Grease Stains

TO remove iron rust, soak in lemon juice, sprinkle with salt and let garment remain in the sun for several hours. Repeat this process, if necessary. Warm oxalic acid may be used for removing iron rust from white cotton or linen. But be sure to rinse thoroughly after stain is gone. To remove rust stains from colored goods, give repeated washings with a solution of citric acid, if the color will stand it.

Axle grease, oil from motor bearings and coal tar may be removed from white cotton or linen with soap or turpentine. This application should be alternated with a stream of hot water.

For colored goods, wool, linen or cotton, rub with lard, soap well. After a time wash alternately with water and turpentine. For silks a similar process may be followed, substituting benzine for turpentine. And the water must fall from a height.

If some of the color of the garment comes off with the spot the dye is not fast and the garments should be boiled to remove the loose dye and then redyed a pleasing shade.

shades with Diamond Dyes

fuls Brown solution; 1 pint Garnet solution.

HONEYDEW—
Dissolve: 1 package Pink in 1 quart water; 1 package Orange in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use ½ pint Pink solution; ½ pint Orange solution.

JADIETE—
Dissolve: 1 package Green in 1 quart water; 1 package Light Blue in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 1 pint, 8 tablespoonfuls Green solution; 12 tablespoonfuls Light Blue solution.

KHAKI—
Dissolve: 1 package Brown in 1 quart water; 1 package Green in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 1 pint, 4 tablespoonfuls Brown solution; 8 tablespoonfuls Green solution.

LAVENDER—
Dissolve: 1 package Purple in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 8 tablespoonfuls Purple solution.

LEMON YELLOW—
Dissolve: 1 package Yellow in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 1 pint Yellow solution.

MAHOGANY—
Dissolve: 1 package Seal Brown in 1 quart water; 1 package Garnet in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 1 quart Seal Brown solu-

COLOR YOU WANT—LOOK ON NEXT PAGE

How to Get All the Popular Shades *with* Diamond Dyes

(Continued)

tion; 1 pint Garnet solution.

MAIZE—

Dissolve: 1 package Yellow in 1 quart water; 1 package Orange in 1 quart water. For each pound material use 8 tablespoons Yellow solution; 2½ tablespoons Orange solution.

MAROON—

Dissolve: 2 packages Garnet in 2 quarts water; 1 package Seal Brown in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 2 quarts Garnet solution; 1 pint Seal Brown solution.

MIDNIGHT BLUE—

Dissolve: 2 packages Navy Blue in 2 quarts water. For each pound of material use 2 quarts Navy Blue solution.

MULBERRY—

Dissolve: 1 package Garnet in 1 quart water; 1 package Seal Brown in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 14 tablespoonfuls Garnet solution; 10 tablespoonfuls Seal Brown solution.

NILE GREEN—

Dissolve: 1 package Green in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 8 tablespoonfuls Green solution.

OLD ROSE—

Dissolve: 1 package Garnet in 1 quart water. For 1 pound material use 10 teaspoonfuls Garnet solution.

OLIVE GREEN—

Dissolve: 1 package Dark Green in 1 quart water; 1 package Orange in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 1½ pints Dark GREEN solution; 1 pint Orange solution.

ORCHID—

Dissolve: 1 package Purple in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 4 tablespoonfuls Purple solution.

PEACOCK BLUE—

Dissolve: 3 packages Light Blue in 3 quarts water; 1 package Green in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 2 quarts, 1 pint Light Blue solution; 1 pint Green solution.

REINDEER TAN—

Dissolve: 1 package Seal Brown in 1 quart water. For each pound material use ½ pint Seal Brown solution.

ROBIN'S EGG BLUE—

Dissolve: 1 package Light Blue in 1 quart water; 1 package Green in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 1 quart Light Blue solution; ½ pint, 4 tablespoonfuls Green solution.

RUST—

Dissolve: 1 package Brown in 1 quart water; 1 package Orange in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 1 pint Brown solution; 1 quart Orange solution.

SALMON PINK—

Dissolve: 1 package Pink in 1 quart water; 1 package Orange in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 1 pint Pink solution; 4 tablespoonfuls Orange solution.

SAPPHIRE BLUE—

Dissolve: 1 package Dark Blue in 1 quart water; 1 package Green in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 1½ pints Dark Blue solution; 1 pint, 8 tablespoons Green solution.

SCARLET—

Dissolve: 1 package Turkey Red in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 1½ pints Turkey Red solution.

TAN (LIGHT)—

Dissolve: 1 package Brown in 1 quart water; 1 package Gray in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 6 tablespoonfuls Brown solution; 4 tablespoonfuls Gray solution.

TAN (MEDIUM)—

Dissolve: 1 package Brown in 1 quart water. For each pound material use ½ pint Brown solution.

TAUPE (ON COTTON)—

Dissolve: 1 package Navy Blue in 1 quart water; 1 package Seal Brown in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use ½ pint Navy Blue solution; 1 pint Seal Brown solution.

TAUPE (ON WOOL OR SILK)—

Dissolve: 1 package Black in 1 quart water; 1 package Brown in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 10 tablespoonfuls Black solution; ½ pint Brown solution.

TERRA COTTA—

Dissolve: 1 package Brown in 1 quart water; 1 package Garnet in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use ½ pint Brown solution; 1 pint, 8 tablespoonfuls Garnet solution.

TURQUOISE—

Dissolve: 1 package Light Blue in 1 quart water; 1 package Yellow in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 1½ pints Light Blue solution; 4 tablespoonfuls Yellow solution.

WINE—

Dissolve: 1 package Garnet in 1 quart water; 1 package Purple in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 1½ pints Garnet solution; 1½ pints Purple solution.

WISTARIA—

Dissolve: 1 package Navy Blue in 1 quart water; 1 package Garnet in 1 quart water. For each pound of material use 1 pint Navy Blue solution; ½ pint, 10 teaspoonfuls Garnet solution.

Changing the *Color* of Material

CHOOSING a color for re-dyeing becomes simple if one thinks of dyeing as merely a sum in addition. The color already in the fabric plus the color for re-dyeing, equals the finished color.

There are many times when it is possible to take advantage of the original shade in planning to dye another color. When top dyeing one color over another it is not always easy to judge the strength of the original color and adding dye gradually will help in securing just the tone desired. Remember that materials look quite a little darker when wet but if a single fold is held up to the light you will see approximately the shade when dry.

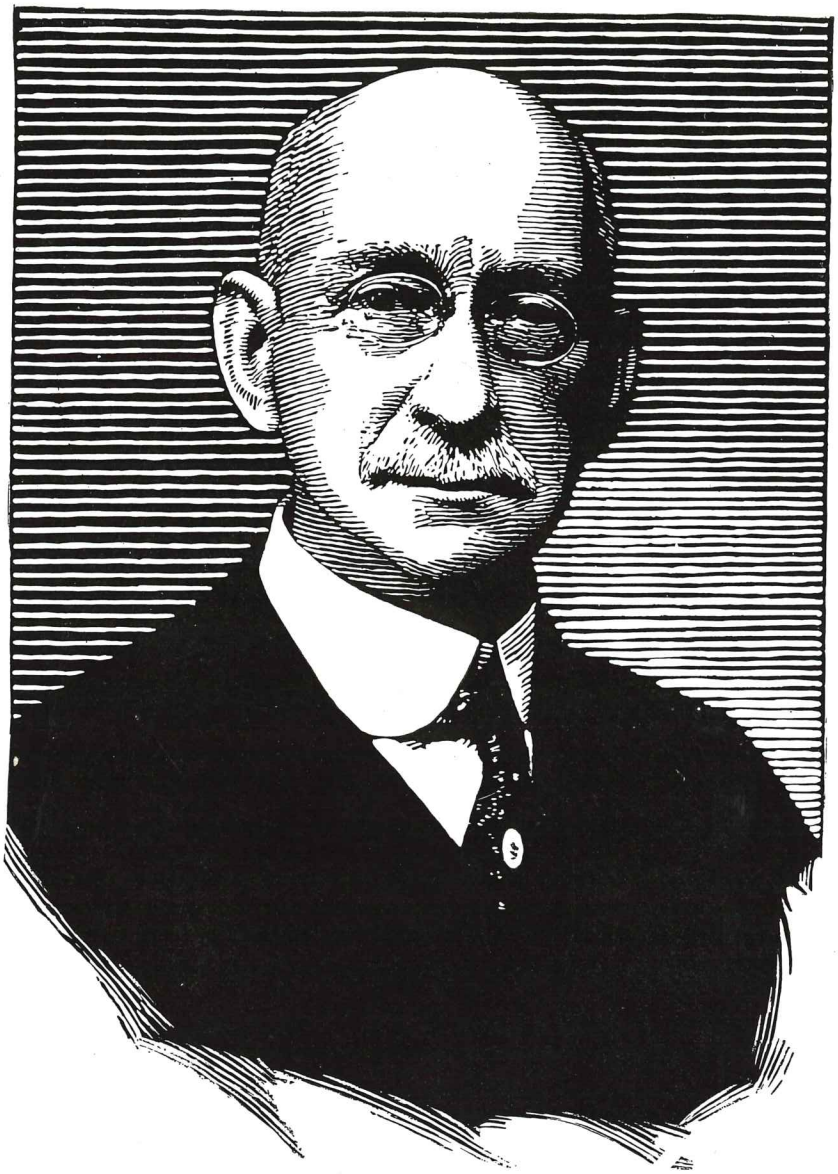
It is never possible to get a light shade over a dark one but it is possible to get a brighter or darker value of the same color in fabrics which may need to be freshened.

Follow This Chart For Changing Color of Material

If present color of your material is:	And when dyed you want it to be:	Use Diamond Dyes:
Light Red	Purple	Light Blue
Dark Red	Garnet	Light Blue
Purple	Reddish Blue	Light Blue
Light Green	Peacock Green	Light Blue
Dark Green	Bottle Green	Light Blue
Brown	Dark Brown	Light Blue
Yellow	Light Green	Light Blue
Orange	Lt. Olive Green	Light Blue
Yellow	Green	Dark Blue
Orange	Green	Dark Blue
Old Gold	Dark Green	Dark Blue
Dark Red	Plum	Navy Blue
Green	Bottle Green	Navy Blue
Old Gold	Dark Green	Navy Blue
Yellow	Light Brown	Brown
Orange	Golden Brown	Brown
Purple	Dark Brown	Brown
Red	Mahogany	Brown
Yellow	Seal Brown	Seal Brown
Bright Red	Reddish Brown	Seal Brown
Dark Red	Maroon	Seal Brown
Purple	Seal Brown	Seal Brown
Green	Olive Brown	Seal Brown
Yellow	Bright Green	Green
Orange	Olive Green	Green
Dark Blue	Greenish Blue	Green
Brown	Olive Brown	Green
Light Blue	Peacock Green	Green
Yellow	Bright Green	Green
Blue	Bottle Green	Dark Green
Slate	Dull Green	Dark Green
Brown	Dark Olive	Dark Green

If present color of your material is:	And when dyed you want it to be:	Use Diamond Dye Shade:
Light Blue	Orchid	Pink
Yellow	Pumpkin	Pink
Orange	Deep Orange	Pink
Yellow	Scarlet	Cardinal Red
Orange	Cardinal Red	Cardinal Red
Light Brown	Crimson	Cardinal Red
Dark Red	Crimson	Cardinal Red
Purple	Wine	Cardinal Red
Slate	Dull Red	Cardinal Red
Bright Red	Crimson	Cardinal Red
Dark Brown	Maroon	Cardinal Red
Light Blue	Garnet	Cardinal Red
Dark Blue	Dk. Wine (Plum)	Cardinal Red
Light Red	Darker Red	Turkey Red
Purple	Wine	Turkey Red
Brown	Henna	Turkey Red
Dark Red	Cardinal Red	Turkey Red
Purple	Dark Wine	Garnet
Brown	Maroon	Garnet
Blue	Catawba	Garnet
Slate	Garnet	Garnet
Bright Red	Maroon	Purple
Dark Red	Dark Wine	Purple
Brown	Dark Brown	Purple
Blue	Red Shade of Blue	Purple
Green	Medium Blue	Purple
Red	Brt. Yellowish Red	Yellow
Blue	Green	Yellow
Green	Brt. Yellowish Green	Yellow
Brown	Golden Brown	Yellow
Green	Olive	Orange
Yellow	Orange	Orange

For BLACK Dyeing see page 36



J. A. Rustin

Forty-four Years with Diamond Dyes

LIKE many of the Diamond Dyes family, Mr. Rustin has spent the better part of his life with dyes. On a stroll through this famous plant, if you were to inquire of each person how long he had worked there, you would be astounded at the number whose work with Diamond Dyes spans more than a quarter century. And that is a good thing for Diamond Dyes—and the people who use them.

How to Dye

DYEING will be easier if one starts with all equipment ready and conveniently placed. Only the equipment of the ordinary home kitchen is necessary. A small agate or tin pan is used for dissolving the dye. A large dye vessel of tin, copper, brass, agate or enamel is selected for the dyeing.

Often the wash boiler or a baby's enamel bath is used as they provide plenty of room for stirring articles of medium size. Never use an iron, aluminum, or galvanized iron wash tub as these metals have a dulling effect on colors. Two smooth clean sticks like those used for laundering are very necessary for stirring and turning the material.

Preparing the Dye Solution

OPEN your Diamond Dyes package by cutting across one end with a scissors and using the opening as a funnel for pouring the dye into a pan. This will prevent staining the hands.

One quart of boiling water with each package of dye makes a standard strength dye solution which can be easily divided for light weight garments. Eight tablespoonfuls of this quart solution equals one-eighth package of dye and will color two ounces of material the standard color shown on the color card. The unused dye solution keeps indefinitely but should be boiled each time before using.

Preparing the Dyebath

THE amount of water for the dyebath need not be measured exactly. Experience teaches that about three gallons of water is sufficient to float one pound of fabric without cramping.

Vinegar should be added to the dyebath when using the wool or silk dyes, and salt is used when dyeing with the cotton dyes. There are complete directions for the amounts necessary on each package of dyes.

Never add dye solution to the dyebath when the material is in the dyebath. Lift the goods, add the dye solution and stir well before replacing the material.

Material must be thoroughly moist when entered into the warm dyebath.

Standard Colors Produced by

Diamond Dyes

for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods

AS pointed out earlier in this book, Cotton, Linen, Rayon, and materials of a vegetable origin require a different dye from wool or silk.

Diamond Dyes chemists discovered this years ago and immediately set about to formulate correct dyes for different fabrics. As a result home dyers have steadily turned to Diamond Dyes for nearly fifty years. And during this period these specially prepared colors have been the world's Standard Household Package Dye.

The swatches on this page show the 16 standard colors of Diamond Dyes for cotton, linen or mixed goods dyed on WHITE cotton goods. The same colors are obtained with these dyes on any kind of material—all fabrics.

Rayon (artificial silk) is a vegetable fibre and requires the same dyes as cotton. Mixed goods, that is materials containing both cotton and wool or silk should be dyed with Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen and Mixed Goods.

The White Envelope

TO avoid confusion and render it easy for home dyers to get exactly the right kind of dyes, we have used two different envelopes. The white envelope is your guide to correct dyes for vegetable fabrics or when you do not know the nature of the material to be dyed.

Diamond Dyes in the white envelope will color Cotton, Wool or Silk in the same bath at one operation better than any so-called "one-purpose" dye on the market. But if we were to tell you that you could get the same rich shade with this dye on wool or silk, it would be gross exaggeration.

No dye that is made to color cotton and vegetable material successfully can give as rich shades on wool or animal fibre as Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk in the Blue Envelope. Wool dye will not color cotton, or vegetable fibre.

To Change the Color of Material

THE procedure for colored goods is somewhat different. But proper directions are given on pages 22-29 and 35, and in each package of Diamond Dyes.

You will enjoy all the new, popular shades by dyeing your materials according to the directions on pages 24 to 28. When in doubt—use the White Envelope.

Standard Colors Produced by

Diamond Dyes
for Silk or Wool

HERE is a specific example of the results you may expect with Diamond Dyes when they are used according to the instructions in this book and in each package of Diamond Dyes.

Above are shown our 16 standard colors dyed on wool material with Diamond Dyes in the *Blue Envelopes*. The swatches on this page are wool, of course, but similar results may be expected from any material consisting of animal fibre. Silk camel's hair, mohair and such textiles come under the classification of animal fibre and require the same dyes as wool.

Professional dyers and textile people never take chances with fabrics. They have learned by long experience that it is impossible to attain success in dyeing with one dye for all fabrics. So why should the home dyer ignore this truth? Be safe rather than sorry decide the character of your material. And specify Diamond Dyes suitable for that fabric.

A Word About Coloring

IN other sections of this book, pages are devoted to the selection of color, overdyeing, bleaching, etc. But a few words of caution are not out of place.

The swatches shown on this and the opposite pages show the results obtained with Diamond Dyes on WHITE materials. These represent the *true* colors of Diamond Dyes. You are bound to get the same ultimate color on your fabric if you dye white material and follow the directions carefully.

This does not mean that you cannot top dye a colored garment. Beautiful results are possible with top dyeing or dyeing one color over another. An entire page is devoted to this work and a chart of colors will be found on pages 22, 29 and 35-38.

Sometimes it is advisable to discharge old color or to bleach a fabric before attempting to dye it. For such occasions you will find authentic instructions on page 25.

Developing Sixteen Colors into Numberless Hues

WHILE there are but sixteen standard colors of Diamond Dyes, these may be mixed in varying proportions to produce practically every color known to the textile industry.

No woman need wear an out-of-date color, or a poorly matched outfit when she may have any desired shade.

Make a Test

WHEN combining colors to make a special shade or dyeing one color over another, a sample dyeing is of great assistance. Use a small saucepan and a little of the dyebath which has been prepared. If the sample is too small to be weighed, judge the proportionate amount for your sample. Usually a 2-inch sample can be dyed in a cupful of the dyebath.

Gently boil the sample for about fifteen minutes, remove from the dyebath, rinse and dry. The sample dyeing will serve as a gauge for shading in the actual dyeing. If a deeper color is desired add to the dye-bath more of the dissolved dye. If a lighter color is preferred remove a portion of the dyebath and replace with clear water.

Dyeing Wool or Silk Goods

NEITHER wool or silk should be subjected to a vigorous or "bubbling" boil as wool becomes felted and silk is very likely to become tender. Select the special wool or silk dyes in the Blue Envelope and raise the temperature only to 180 degrees, or just below boiling point. The boiling point is 212 degrees and the 180 degree temperature is called "a gentle simmer."

Wool should be rinsed in lukewarm water. Sharp changes in temperature cause shrinkage. In the finishing of wool or silk lies much of the success of dyeing. The objectionable "home-dyed" look is more often due to poor finishing rather than to poor dyeing.

Wool should be pressed under a cloth on the wrong side before it is dry. If allowed to dry and then dampened there will be wrinkles which are almost impossible to remove. Tailored street clothes will be much improved if a tailor presses them after dyeing. Silk fabrics should be pressed on the wrong side with a moderately hot iron. Do not try to dry a garment with the first pressing. Go over the whole garment on the wrong side with a moderately hot iron and press again.

Cotton and Linen

THE dyebath is prepared in the usual way, the goods entered moist and the temperature raised to the boiling point. A boil of thirty minutes is usually sufficient to develop the color.

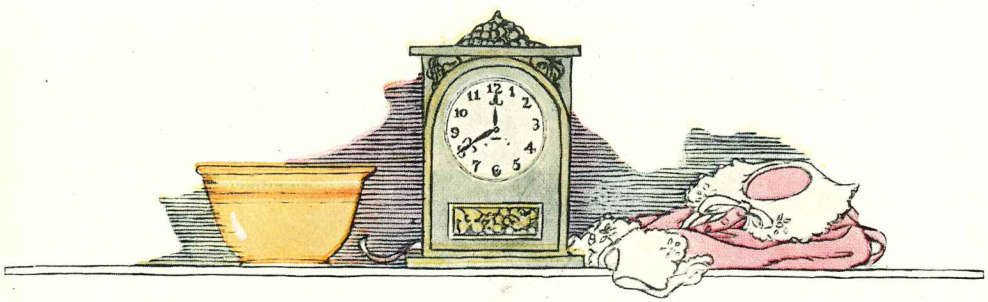
In the dyeing of cotton and linen it is necessary for the material to remain in the cooling dyebath for thirty minutes after the boiling is completed. Stir constantly during the entire dyeing period. Rinse very thoroughly to remove loose dye and dry in shady place. Press cotton or linen with a hot iron while quite damp.

Rayon

THE vegetable origin of this manufactured fiber requires regular cotton dye. It has a great affinity for the dyestuff and does not require as much dye for the same weight of material as cotton or linen.

Rayon must be handled very gently in the dyebath as it loses from 35 per cent to 70 per cent of its strength when wet. But it regains its strength when dried. Use a smooth stirring stick and stir gently. Rayon takes the dye at a lower temperature. It should not be boiled vigorously. The gentle simmer recommended for real silk is also recommended for Rayon.

When drying knitted Rayon garments avoid stretching and sagging of the fibre. Shape the garment on a flat surface padded with clean paper.



Time Required

THE actual dyeing or boiling takes from fifteen minutes for light shades to thirty minutes for full dark shades. On some fabrics which take dye slowly it may be desirable to boil for 45 minutes. An entire dyeing from preparation of the dyebath to rinsing of the material should be easily accomplished within one hour to one hour and a half.

Bleaching or Discharging Old Color

MANY colors can be reduced by continued boiling in clear water. Place the goods in a wash boiler or other large vessel, cover with water and boil gently with frequent stirring until the water becomes well colored. Then change the water and boil again, repeating this process as long as the goods give off color. In discharging color from silk or wool goods add 2 tablespoons of household ammonia to each gallon of water used. If the material is cotton use 2 tablespoons washing soda to each gallon of water. Rinse thoroughly before dyeing.

You will readily see that if the material is placed in the dyebath without removing the original color, the old color on the goods and the new dye will mix resulting in a combination of the new and old colors, and not a true dyeing of new color.

Crocking or Rubbing

THE commonest cause of crocking is too much dye for the weight of the fabric, although dye which is not properly set in the fabric will rub off on any other fabric with which it comes in contact.

When this occurs it may generally be remedied either by boiling the material for about five minutes in clear water or by washing carefully with warm water and soap.

To correct crocking on wool or silk place the material in water with a cup of vinegar for each gallon of water. Simmer gently for 5 to 10 minutes; rinse thoroughly.

The same process with the use of salt instead of vinegar will usually fix cotton colors not thoroughly set.

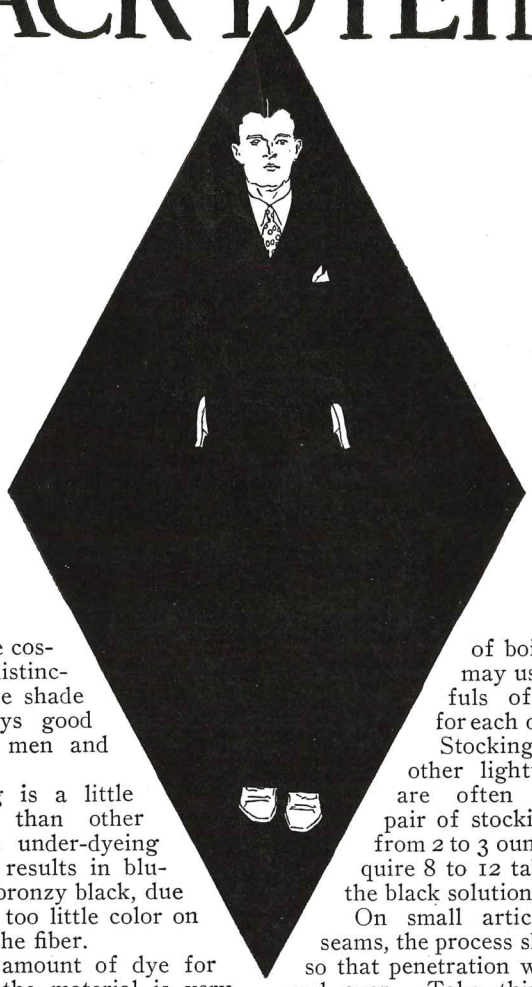
Essential Points for Success

1. Be sure to select the proper dye and the correct amount for your fabric.

2. Choose a dye receptacle which is large enough to contain the material without cramping or bunching, which would cause uneven color.

3. Stir and turn constantly. Constant stirring and opening out the fabric permits the dye to reach all parts of the material. If one portion is allowed to sink to the bottom of the dye vessel, where the heat is intense, the dye will set on that portion very rapidly and cause a darker spot to appear in that particular place than other portions of the material.

BLACK DYEING



BLACK is the costume color of distinction and the one shade which is always good style for both men and women.

Black dyeing is a little more difficult than other shades because under-dyeing or over-dyeing results in bluish, grayish or bronzy black, due to too much or too little color on the surface of the fiber.

The correct amount of dye for the weight of the material is very necessary. For cotton or wool use one package of dye for every pound of material. For silk use one package of dye for every *half pound* of material.

A good clear black can be dyed over all shades with regular Diamond Dyes Black, except brown and red. A good black over brown or red requires the addition of ½ package of Navy Blue dye for each package of Black used. The blue corrects the rusty effect which brown or red gives.

When there is less than one pound of material to be colored the dye should be divided accurately. It is rather difficult to divide dry dye, but if the package is dissolved in a quart of boiling water you may use 4 tablespoonfuls of this solution for each ounce of fabric. Stockings, gloves and other lightweight articles are often over-dyed. A pair of stockings will weigh from 2 to 3 ounces and will require 8 to 12 tablespoonfuls of the black solution in the dyebath.

On small articles with tight seams, the process should be slower so that penetration will be complete and even. Take thirty minutes to raise the dyebath to the boil, simmer gently during the dyeing and rinse very thoroughly. Stockings having lisle tops and heels should be dyed with Diamond Dyes in the white envelope.

If you have followed the directions carefully, but still have obtained a bluish or grayish black, it is because your material requires more dye than some fabrics. It should be redyed, using one-half package of dye for each pound of material. If on the other hand your black dyeing has a distinct bronzy cast, wash it in warm water and mild soap suds and rinse thoroughly. This will remove the excess dye.

Dyeing Figured Goods

IT IS not possible to dye a solid color over a patterned fabric, without the pattern showing through. However, cretonnes and other decorative fabrics which are partially faded in design are often redyed a pleasing light color. The pattern and the fresh background blend harmoniously and add a new color appeal to the fabric.

Kimono silks are often dipped to restore freshness of the background coloring. Foulards and other figured silks having a dark background are most successfully colored with a shade similar to the original background. Black and white printed silks appear well if re-dyed with blues, greens or just tinted with light colors. Red or brown on black and white material makes the black appear rusty.

Plaids, couch covers and material in which the design is woven instead of printed should have a test dyeing of a small sample before the actual dyeing.

Sometimes threads running one way take the color, while the threads running the other way remain light or uncolored; this indicates a mixed fabric.

A WOOL dye used on goods that are wool and cotton mixed will dye the wool threads, the cotton remaining uncolored. The remedy is to re-dye the goods with Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods (the White Envelope) of the same color as the wool dye that was used.

Sometimes this effect is desired, but it is best to be sure before starting.

Drying and Pressing

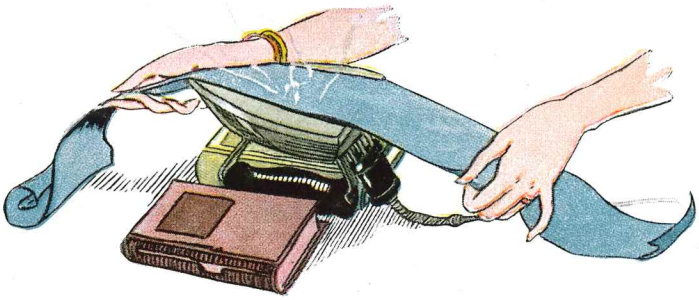
The "really new" look on dyed fabrics is obtained almost as much with careful drying and pressing as with correct dyeing.

THE clothes line should be wiped clean and white paper hung over the line to protect garments.

To dry coats and dresses, place on a wooden clothes hanger and hang on clothesline. If clothespins are used, place paper over the material and under the pin so that the pin will not roughen the surface of the fabric. Always dry dyed garments in the shade. Woolen fabrics should not be hung out of doors during very cold weather.

Sweaters and other knitted or loosely woven garments should be dried on a flat surface.

Finishing *Velvet* and *Plush*



AFTER dyeing and rinsing velvet, plush or any long pile fabric, shake out excess moisture but do not wring or squeeze with the hands. When nearly dry draw the wrong side taut over the flat surface of a hot iron. The steam will raise the nap and smooth any creases. Be careful not to touch the right side until it is perfectly dry as finger prints will show spots.

On panne velvet a velvet pad is used to lay the pile smoothly as it is drawn over the iron. This process is very easily and quickly accomplished if there are two to do the work. One to hold the iron and one to steam the velvet.

DRESSES, coats and other garments are difficult to dye and it is usually customary to send them to a tailor shop for steam pressing after dyeing. Of course, if the dress is to be remodelled it can be ripped before dyeing and then the steam pressing can be done at home.

Dyeing Fur

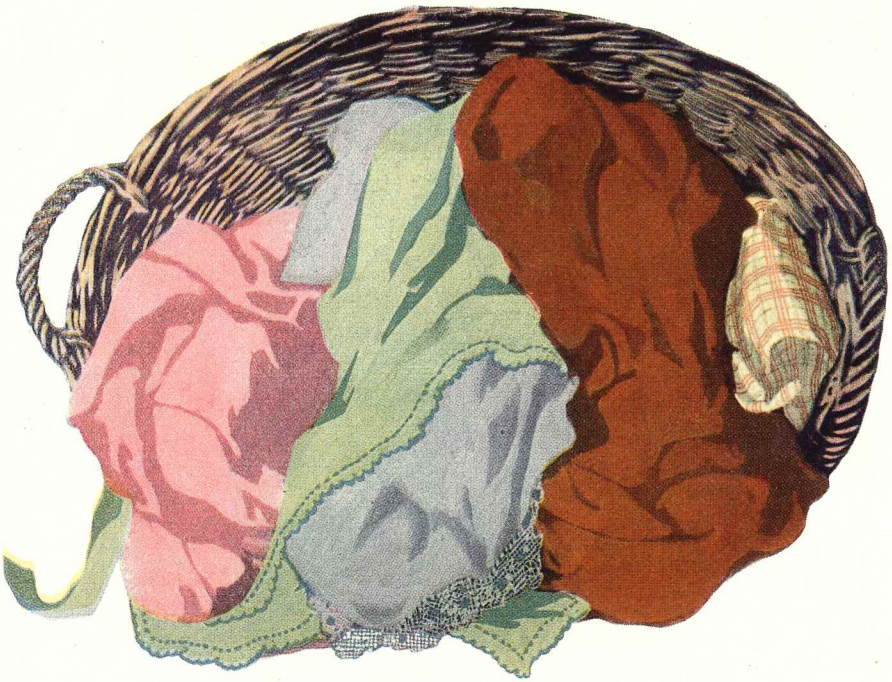
VALUABLE furs cannot be dyed satisfactorily at home because the high temperature necessary to produce a fast shade on the hair injures the skin. It is always best to have articles of this kind colored by a professional fur dyer.

A Home Dyer Speaks
from Philadelphia

"Being a very ardent admirer of your dyes and also a constant user of them in times of need, I am consequently interested in any new shades or tints which perhaps you have combined.

"Quite recently and unexpectedly I was invited on a southern tour to the Carolinas, which will take place the latter part of September. I shall be quite busy in the meantime doing up certain dresses in my wardrobe which have become slightly faded and also some of which I wish to dye a more becoming shade. If possible, I would appreciate a copy of the latest issue on Diamond Dyes. I have tried at several druggists, at which places I have purchased quite a lot of dyes, but as yet have been unable to obtain one. I am particularly anxious for a copy in hope that through it I may receive new ideas and methods, but let me say this (thanks to your dyes) I couldn't receive better results than formerly as far as the colors are concerned. They have worked out perfectly. No one could wish any more.

"Any literature or color samples will be greatly appreciated, I assure you."



Special Points on Material

WOOLENS: Woolen coats will often show "sunburned" spots across the shoulders and on the upper sleeves. Under the microscope such sunburned portions show that they have undergone a chemical change. In any case of fade which is uneven the color should be levelled and the sunburned places softened by discharging as much of the old color as possible before applying a new color.

Never subject woolens to sharp changes in temperature as from hot or boiling water to cool or cold water. The fabric will lose its flexibility.

Pongee

PONGEE, Tussah, Rajah or Shantung silks are raw silks which have not been entirely degummed in the manufacturing process. The natural gum in the fiber acts as a resist to the wool or silk dye. For this reason the dyes for cotton should be selected for pongee using two packages for a pound of material to be colored and boiling for at least an hour. Navy Blue or Black are not desirable shades on pongee as the natural coloring tends to dull their tone.

Unbleached Muslin

Make attractive curtains, pillows, couch covers, quilts, wall panels and furniture coverings with this simple fabric.

Unbleached muslin contains much of the natural wax of the cotton fiber and tiny motes not removed in the ginning process. To prepare Unbleached Muslin for dyeing cleanse thoroughly and boil in clear water with a half ounce of washing soda for each pound of muslin. Rinse and dye.

When nearly dry press on one side of the fabric with a very hot iron until quite smooth. Turn the fabric and raise a nap by brushing with short sharp strokes of a small wire brush. These brushes are very inexpensive and give the dyed muslin a soft finish almost like French linen.

For information about dyeing Rayon see pages 33 and 34.

Fabric Painting

DAME FASHION has joined the modernist movement in art and now decrees that every tiny accessory to the costume shall have its bit of painted decoration.

Nor does the vogue stop at milady's wardrobe. In home decoration lamp shades now glow with vibrant color, table runners, panels and wall hangings all vaunt a painted design. Paris and Fifth Avenue have sponsored this enchanting new mode of decoration, but it is equally within the reach of every little town in the United States where Diamond Dyes are sold.

Silk is the favored material, and for this one must select Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk. Any fabric may be used, however, and for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Materials use Diamond Dyes in the White envelope. The new art uses Diamond Dyes in a simply prepared gum medium.

Recipe For Medium

½ ounce Powdered Gum Tragacanth.
1 quart cold water.
1 teaspoonful Formaldehyde or 10 drops of Carbolic Acid.

Soak the gum and water for 24 hours, stirring occasionally. Add the formaldehye or carbolic acid, which acts as a preservative, beat the mass with a fork or an eggbeater until perfectly smooth and bottle in a tightly corked container.

Now dissolve a teaspoon of Diamond Dyes in about a third of a cup of boiling water to make a very concentrated solution.

Combine two parts of the gum with one part of color to make the textile paint. Jars with screw tops or wide mouthed bottles will make excellent containers for the paint. Fill one of these about two-thirds full of the gum solution and add one-third of the color solution by straining it through a clean cloth placed in a small funnel. This will prevent any small specks of undissolved dye from getting into the paint. Stir very thoroughly to secure an even color mixture.

The paint is of the proper consistency when it will brush on evenly without stickiness and yet not be thin enough to run. A little of the color solution will deepen the color and thin the consistency if desired. A small amount of water will lighten the color and thin the consistency. If the paint seems too thin add a little solution.

Artists who create their own designs often draw them lightly with a lead pencil. The novice will find it more practical to use the lovely transfer designs which some of the pattern companies have prepared especially for painting textiles. On sheer fabric like chiffon the design may be drawn or transferred to a blotter and the fabric stretched over the blotter and tacked to a drawing board or table with thumb tacks. The design can then be painted directly on the fabric, using the lines on the blotter as a guide. The blotter will take up any excess paint.

There are lovely designs for Spanish Evening Shawls, for hats and scarfs to match, for dresses, for handkerchiefs and for many other charming costume accessories.

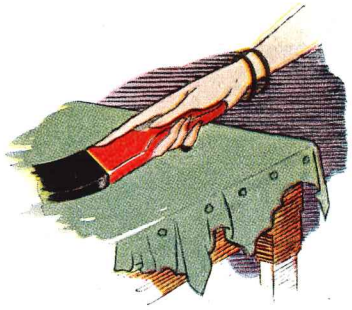
In painting as in dyeing the original color of the material affects the result. Blue on pink fabric gives a purplish cast, while over a yellow it would have a greenish appearance. Cream or other pale tinted and white materials are used.

The background may be tinted after the decoration has been applied. With melted wax paint the entire decoration as in Batik (Page 51). Then dip the piece in a cold dyebath of the color desired for a background. The background will take wherever there is no wax, so be careful to completely cover your design.

Brushes should always be carefully cleaned in water before using another color. Hardened paint may be removed from brushes by soaking in water for about an hour.

After painting let the material dry thoroughly. Then place the painted portions between two clean damp cloths and press with a hot iron to set the color. When laundering articles painted with Diamond Dyes use a warm suds made with a mild soap, such as Ivory soap. Handle quickly and gently.

LEATHER



Dyeing and *Staining* Leather

ARTS and Crafts workers often use Diamond Dyes to color the leather articles which they make. The woman at home can also dye or stain leather to make many charming gifts or artistic furnishings for her own home.

Prepare the leather for dyeing by soaking it in warm water for ten minutes and then sponging the face with a weak solution of ammonia to remove any grease and dirt.

A large tray or pan of agate ware is selected for the dyeing unless one can place a rubber stopper over the drain of a porcelain sink. The leather must float without folds while being colored. The dyebath is made up of

1 package of Diamond Dyes for wool or silk thoroughly dissolved.
4 gallons of lukewarm water.
2 cups of cider vinegar.

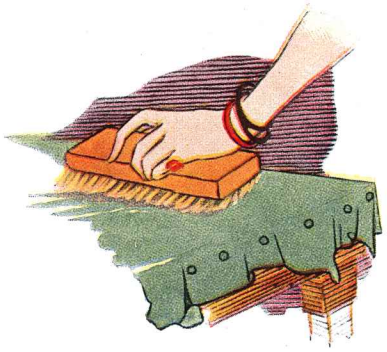
THE amateur will have better results by not heating the dyebath but just letting the leather remain in the lukewarm dyebath until it is colored a satisfactory depth. Twenty minutes to one-half hour will develop the light to medium shades.

Darker shades can not be accomplished in the sink but must be developed by using the tray or pan over heat. Raise the temperature of the dyebath very slowly to 120 degrees. It must not go above this point.

When the shade wanted is obtained the leather should be rinsed in warm water and wiped with a clean cloth. It should be dried in a dust-free room but should not be placed near heat.

Leather Staining

IS A little more difficult than dyeing but it is often used for designs or stencil work. The leather should be pre-

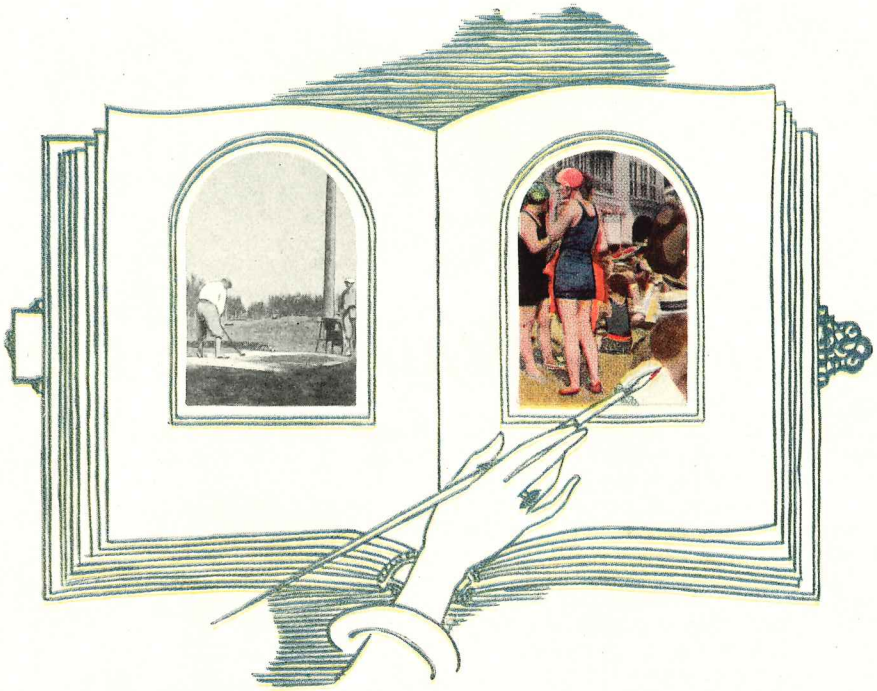


pared as for dyeing. It should be thoroughly moist but not wet and tacked firmly on a board. The dyes are used like paints. A concentrated solution made up of a package of Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk in two quarts of boiling water with two tablespoonfuls of cider vinegar.

Apply color through a stencil with a brush, soft sponge or pad of cloth.

Finishing Leather

A SMOOTH surface on leather protects it from injury and improves its appearance. Most craftsmen rub down the grain surface of the leather with a little wax. A very practical way of finishing leather at home is to apply the lightest shade tan shoe polish.



How to *Color Photos* and Lantern Slides

NO PRELIMINARY treatment of the print is necessary if the picture is made on Velvet Velox, Velvet Bromide or Royal Bromide papers. Carbon Velox and other bromide papers absorb so much color that they may have a dull displeasing surface when dry. Make a sizing for such prints by dissolving ¼ ounce of gum arabic in 8 ounces of water. Add the beaten white of an egg and ten drops of carbolic acid solution as a preservative. Mix thoroughly and filter through fine cloth into a container having a tightly fitting cork.

When ready to size the print dilute a little of the size with about six parts of water and brush on evenly. If the paper absorbs a good deal of the size it is advisable to apply a second coat.

Applying the Colors

ALL dye colors are self blending when applied in thin washes. It is better to apply the colors too weak, rather than strong. To color a view, begin with the sky by going over it with one of the flat brushes containing sufficient clean water to cover the sky surface, and wiping or blotting off the surplus moisture.

Working Detail into the Photographic Print

A ROUND brush that can be drawn to a point is preferable for detail work. The strongest and most brilliant colors may, with judgment, be used, but to prevent the running of the strong colors, let the flat washes be at least surface dry before attempting the details.

If, for any reason, you should wish to remove the color, soak the print or slide in dilute ammonia until the color disappears, then wash and try again.

Preparing the Color

DISSOLVE a little of each Diamond Dyes color in half-ounce bottles partly filled with hot water; then, add acetic acid or strong vinegar until the solution has a decidedly sour odor, then water enough to fill the bottle. The colors should be applied in very thin washes, and repeated until the desired strength of color is obtained.

The colors can be mixed and diluted in small pools on a sheet of common window glass placed on white paper, so the worker can distinguish the tints.

Any desired tint of Green can be made with Blue and Yellow, the tints being varied as the proportions of the colors are changed. Yellow and Brown, or Blue and Brown make good shadow tints for the Greens; Orange, appropriate flesh tints; while Orange and Yellow make a variety of Yellows, to which Red may be added when desired for sunsets or other subjects that require brilliant colorings.

Purples are obtained by combinations of Red and Blue, and Brick Reds by mixing Red with a large portion of Brown. To reduce the colors to the desired shades it is only necessary to dilute with clean water.

Color Harmony with Diamond Dyes

THE various rules that govern the mixing of primary colors to obtain complementary colors, are usually compiled, with reference to pure colors in water colors or oil paints. With all dyestuffs it is necessary to disregard these rules and follow special directions, because by far the majority of them are blends of colors, so combined to meet the public tastes.

For example, our DIAMOND DYE Navy Blue is the correct shade of Blue to obtain the finest shades of Navy, yet it will not mix with Yellow to form a Green, even though the usual color-mixing rules do state that Blue and Yellow give Green when combined in the correct proportions. To produce a Green by mixing DIAMOND DYES it will be necessary to use Light Blue and Yellow in proper proportions.

It is not necessary, of course, to mix DIAMOND DYES to produce the complementary colors because they are included in our 16 standard shades, but the possibilities for obtaining the new and unusual colors by mixing any of these shades are numberless and offer many hundreds of shades which are at the disposal of any person who will read the simple directions which we offer.

The primary colors are Red, Blue and Yellow, and are most nearly approached by our Cardinal Red, Yellow and Dark Blue. But even with these, occasional departures from the rule will be noted where some other shade is required to produce the desired result.

The so-called complementary or secondary colors are simple mixtures of any two primary colors. In the mixing of artist's colors, Red with Yellow gives Orange, Yellow with Blue gives Green and Blue with Red gives Purple. In the mixing of our DIAMOND DYES we sometimes follow that rule and sometimes do not.

The mixing of any of the bright shades of DIAMOND DYES with Black or Gray offers an opportunity for obtaining pastel shades which because of their softness, oftentimes blend better into their surroundings than the brighter ones. By a soft shade we do not mean a dull or flat shade, but a clear color which may be subdued by the addition of a little Black or Gray without detracting from its beauty. Also the mixing of Black or Gray with bright tones offers another way of obtaining certain shades for the one who is desirous of blending with colors, because of a love of the work.

As one works with dye mixtures the

endless possibilities unfold themselves and as one becomes expert, through working with them, the fascination of the work becomes greater and greater, and as one has an endless number of shades, tints and hues from which to choose, new work can be planned and completed for a long period of time with no repetition. Always new chances for obtaining satisfying results with every now and then a delightful surprise at some elusive shade, sought for but seemingly just beyond the grasp.

DIAMOND DYES are the most satisfactory class of household dyes for all purposes, and at no time is it more clearly seen than in color mixing. DIAMOND DYES are clear toned dyes, such as must be available for the person who would obtain the best results in color mixing. Clear bright colors can always be softened in tone by the addition of Black or Gray, but a dull muddy assortment of colors can be in no way blended to produce bright clear tones and soft but clear pastel shades.

The above results are obtainable either with our DIAMOND DYES for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods or our DIAMOND DYES for Wool or Silk, mixing always dyes of the same class. Never combine a wool dye with a dye made for cotton fabric.

The primary colors and the secondary colors make up the six so-called spectrum colors. Each spectrum color has its complementary, thus:

Red is the complement of Green.
Yellow is the complement of Violet.
Blue is the complement of Orange.

When complementaries are placed side by side, each appears at its greatest brilliancy.

The following color combinations will produce harmonies of the proper brilliancy and color intensity.

Red with Blue, Gray or Green.
Blue with Orange or Cardinal Red.
Brown with Turquoise, Mauve, Gray or Purple.
Cardinal Red with Turquoise or Marine Blue.
Garnet with Sapphire Blue, Mauve or Pearl Gray.
Green with Purple, Crimson or Lavender.
Heliotrope with Cream or pale straw Yellow.
Lavender with Green.
Old Rose with any shade of Blue.
Pink with Light Blue.
Scarlet with Ecru or Light Blue.
Violet with Light or Dark Green.
Yellow with Purple, Blue or Green.

To Change the Color of STRAW

Arts and *Crafts* Employ Dyes

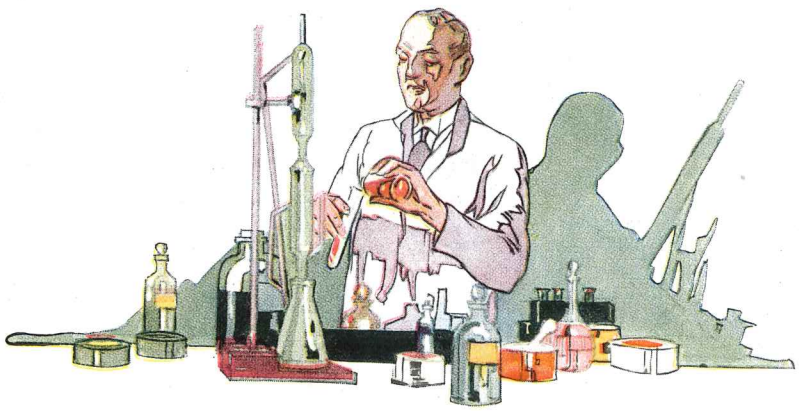
BASKETRY is made more interesting when it is possible to introduce color into the work. The straw, reed or splints may be dyed either before or after weaving. If the material is first dyed there is an opportunity for combining colors in a pattern. If a solid color basket is desired it will probably be easier to dye after weaving.

The natural color of the straw or reed tends to soften the Diamond Dye shades into tones which are very lovely for basketry.

Prepare the straw or reed for dyeing by soaking several hours in warm water and washing well with mild soap. Make up a dyebath of any desired color of Diamond Dyes for cotton using one quart of boiling water to dissolve one package of dye and straining this color solution through a cloth into three quarts of water with a cup of ordinary table salt.

It may be necessary for larger baskets to increase the recipe, keeping the same proportionate amounts.

The thoroughly moistened straw or



reed is entered into a dyebath at about the lukewarm temperature and the colors are developed by slowly raising the temperature to the boiling point over a period of one-half hour. Keep the dyebath at the boil until you get the shade you want. If dyeing the material before weaving stir and turn it often to get a uniform color. Tie a string to a basket handle and agitate it in the dyebath so that the dyebath will pour through the openings between the weaving and get a good depth of color on the inside of the basket. Rinse very thoroughly and wipe with a clean cloth to remove dye on the surface. Finish with shellac or varnish in the usual way.

Coloring Unbleached Twine and Jute

IN a great many of the applied arts courses, jute and heavy cotton twine are used because the uncolored material is cheap and may be utilized for making many woven articles.

This cotton twine is spun from raw cotton fibre which has not been boiled off or bleached. It is, therefore, full of motes and the natural wax of the cotton fibre together with any grease or oil that may have gotten into the fibre during the spinning process.

It may be explained that these motes are pieces of cotton seed which the ginning process does not completely remove. To cleanse thoroughly the twine soften the motes and render it easier for the dye to penetrate, boil the skeins in a solution of washing soda, 3% of the weight of the material in enough water to cover the twine easily.

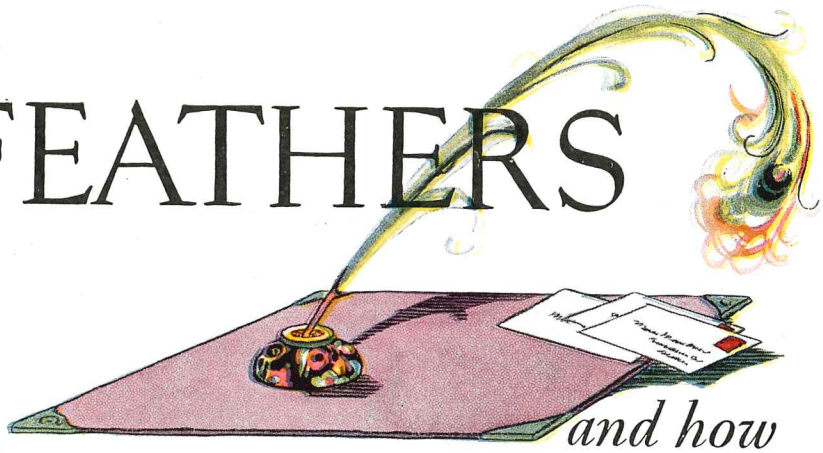
Rinse thoroughly in several clear waters and the twine is ready to be dyed. Use Diamond Dyes in the WHITE envelope for Cotton, Linen and Mixed Goods. Follow the directions on the package and you will have a satisfactory result. For very light shades, it would be well to bleach the twine first.

For the bleaching process, use two tablespoonfuls of Javelle water to a gallon of water. Boil for 15 to 20 minutes. Rinse thoroughly in several waters and dye according to the directions on Diamond Dyes package.

RAFFIA

THE uncolored raffia is very much less expensive than the colored raffia for arts and crafts work. However, the uncolored can be transformed to any desired shade at little cost by dyeing with Diamond Dyes for cotton. Raffia should be soaked over night in a solution containing two tablespoonfuls of borax for a gallon of water. It can be handled more easily in the dyebath if it is loosely tied in skeins. The dyeing process is the same as that for straw or reed as described on the preceding page.

FEATHERS



and how to dye them

ALTHOUGH Feathers are not as much used for millinery as they once were we find many evening dresses with ostrich trimming. Tiny bits of ostrich are used in lingerie trimming, pom-poms for boudoir slippers and very charming shoulder bouquets are made with flowers and a strand or two of vari-colored ostrich.

The popular quill pens so frequently found on fastidious desks and library tables are often the product of a home dyer. Here again the magic of Diamond Dyes gives an expensive look to an inexpensive article.

The attractive pen shown above was made from a soiled ostrich feather which the attic yielded. It was dyed, cut into a slender shape and inserted in an inexpensive holder. Now it forms a very charming addition to the desk it adorns.

Feathers should be thoroughly cleansed and softened before they are dyed. If they show signs of wetting unevenly a gentle washing with pure Castile soap will remove grease and dirt. The quill is softened by soaking in hot water for a half hour.

Feather Dyeing Is Simple

FEATHER dyeing is successful if one will remember to color thoroughly the quill as well as the flues, not to use too much acid in the bath which might injure the delicate feather and if one will finish the feather so it will appear soft and full.

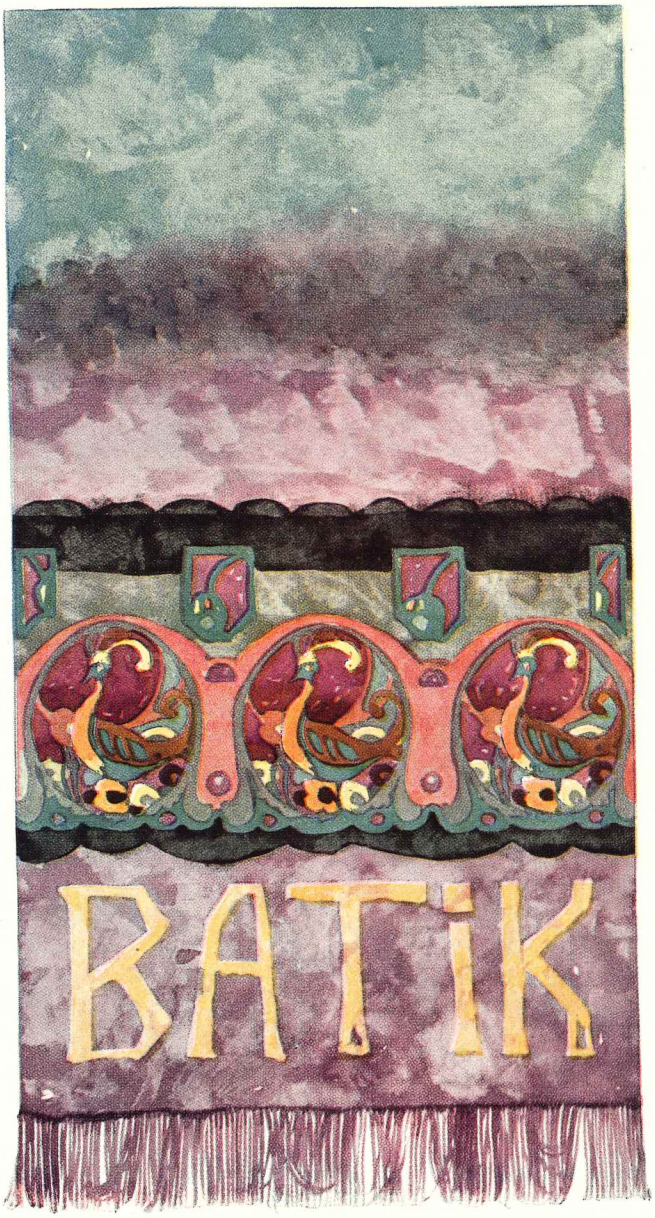
The dyebath is made of Diamond Dyes for wool or silk using one package of dye and two to three gallons of water with one cup strong vinegar. Dissolve the package of dye in a small amount of boiling water and strain it through a clean cloth into the warm water of the dyebath to filter out any fine particles of dye which may not have dissolved.

Dipping the Feathers

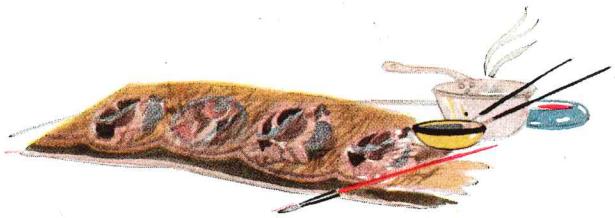
A cold dyebath will give the light shades, but for deeper tones start with the dyebath lukewarm, and raise the temperature slowly until it is as hot as the hand can bear.

Place each feather butt first in the dyebath and color the butt as well as possible before immersing the feather itself. Some of the dye should seep into the quill. The flues will color very quickly.

When the desired depth of color has been obtained rinse the feather very thoroughly in warm water and partially dry it with a clean soft cloth. To restore the fluffiness of the feather, place it on clean paper and sprinkle it with a heaping tablespoon of powdered starch. Rub the powder gently into the feather and then dust it lightly against the hand until all the starch is shaken out. Repeat this process if the feather is not sufficiently dried and fluffed after the first "starching".



With Diamond Dyes



Batik Work May Be Done at *Home*

BATIK dyeing is not as difficult to do as the finished effect appears. Each color in the design is applied separately, all other portions of the design and background being waxed to "resist" the color. There are as many waxings as there are colors. Some artistic Batik dyeings contain twelve or fourteen colors and are carefully and elaborately executed.

There is, of course, no boiling or stirring as in garment dyeing. The color solutions are made from concentrated Diamond Dyes solutions and the color is applied by dipping. The dye solutions are used while lukewarm and the length of time in the solution determines the shade.

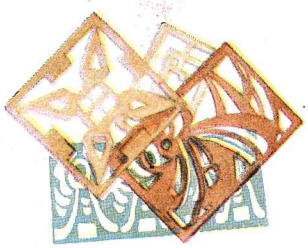
The loveliest effects in Batik dyeing are obtained on silk with Diamond Dyes for silk and wool, in the blue envelope, which are recommended by leading artists.

This new popularity of an ancient craft is used to decorate lovely wall hangings, table covers, lampshades, draperies and cushion covers. Modernistic costumes for amateur theatricals, attractive negligees, and the ever popular sports blouse and smock are of greater interest if decorated in Batik dyeing.

The equipment needed is simple and inexpensive. One Camel's Hair brush No. 1 and one No. 6. One Sable brush ¾ inches wide for large spaces. A small agate pan for melting wax. A large kettle or pan for the dyebaths. A package of paraffine. Selection of regular Diamond Dyes colors for wool or silk.

In general it is better to use white or creamy silk so that any color may be introduced into the design. If a colored material is used, care in selecting the shades for the dyebaths must be exercised so that the original color will not combine with it to produce an undesirable shade. The fabric should be laundered carefully to remove surface sizing used in the finishing process.

The Design

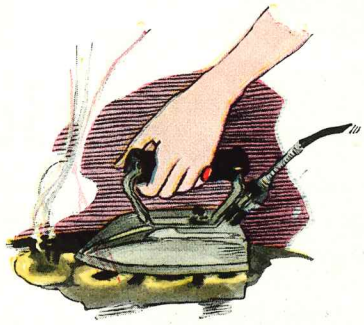


APPLY the design with a hot iron from a transfer pattern or sketch it in lightly with a soft pencil. A perforated paper pattern may be transferred to the fabric by dusting over the pattern with a puff and ten-cent store rouge. Sometimes charcoal and a little gasoline is used. Be careful to place the pattern on the straight of the goods.

Waxing

SOME students prefer to work with a wax made of paraffine and beeswax combined in equal portions, some add a third of beeswax. When you are

seeking crackled effects you will find that plain paraffine will crackle to better advantage. The wax should be melted and kept at such a temperature that it will flow freely from the brush.



Do not let it get hot enough to burn the bristles. An electric grill, alcohol lamp or small stove will be convenient. Small pieces may be pinned at the top to an upright board and the wax applied with ease by holding the fabric away from the board. Never let the fabric rest on a table or board while waxing. The hot wax will stick to the surface of the table and will have to be peeled off, leaving the back of the wax roughened. The dye may soak into a roughened spot and ruin the design.

The First Dyebath

MAKE a stock solution by dissolving the selected colors of Diamond Dyes in boiling water using a quart of water and one tablespoonful of vinegar for each package of dye. Place enough lukewarm water in your dyeing vessel to cover the piece well. Add the stock solution to this gradually, testing the shade with a small piece of material until you get the depth you desire. Remember that materials look darker when wet. When you have about the tone you would like, dip the piece, being careful not to crack the paraffine, unless you want the "crackled" effect. When the material has acquired the shade desired, remove and rinse in clear water. Hang on a waxed line to dry.

Removing Paraffine

WHEN the piece is entirely dry the paraffine should be removed by placing it between two clean sheets of white paper with several thicknesses of newspaper on either side and running a very hot iron over it. This will remove the greater part of the wax and the small amount remaining may be removed by dipping in carbon tetra chloride or gasolene. With gasolene observe the usual cautions and do not use it near heat or fire of any kind.

Second Waxing

YOU are now ready for the second waxing preparatory to applying the second color. This time you cover the color just applied and all other portions of the design except those to be dyed the second color. Remember that the dye will penetrate every portion of the fabric not covered with wax. The second color is applied as the first color was applied and the wax is again removed and the process repeated for each new color.

SHADED DYEING

SHADED dyeing is especially lovely for scarfs, ties and handkerchiefs. Any shade or combination of shades give delightful effects.

The scarf should be wet first. Hold the wet scarf in the middle, dip quickly into the hot dyebath, then slowly raise the center out of the bath, allowing the ends to remain in the bath until the shade is as dark as you wish. The scarf will be shaded from the very lightest tint in the center to a heavy full shade at the ends.

To secure Rainbow or double shaded effects, the material is first dyed in one bath and then after-dyed or "topped" in a second color. Two of the primary colors red, yellow or blue are mixed together or superimposed one on the other to show the "secondary" shades produced by these combinations.

Hold the wet scarf at one end and lower it very slowly into, let us say a blue dyebath, within 6 inches of the opposite end. This much is left white. After thorough rinsing, hold it by the opposite end and lower it slowly into a yellow dyebath, keeping about 6 inches out of the dye as previously. The result will be a scarf ranging from a clear yellow at one end to a clear blue at the other and showing a range of green shades.

Tied and Dyed Work

TIE-DYEING is a revival of an old art. The process has been used by many races of people for hundreds and perhaps thousands of years.

Tied and Dyed work depends for its artistic effects upon the methods used in tying and binding, and the combination of colors.

Innumerable ways of tying and knotting the materials afford unlimited variety for individual expression in both design and color effects.

Beautiful results can be obtained on a wide variety of materials. Silks, satins, velvets, soft woolens, rayon and all cotton fabrics may be tied and dyed with equal success.

Knot Tie-Dyeing

THIS is Tie-dyeing in its simplest form. The material itself is tied in knots at those points where a design is wanted. A simple illustration of this method is to tie a knot in each corner of a square of cloth, then pull the center of the square into a loop and tie a knot in it. The material should be moist before the knots are tied. When a cloth treated in this manner is dyed according to the directions given below, it will produce an irregular pattern across each corner and an irregular circular design in the center. If White material is used and the knotted cloth is dipped in Light Blue dye, the result will be a Blue cloth and a White pattern. If, however, a Pink cloth is used and dipped in Light Blue dye the result will be an Orchid or Lavender cloth with a Pink design.

String Tie-Dyeing

STRINGS, threads, tapes, or narrow strips of cloth are used to bind the portions of the goods on which the design is desired. If the material is bound tightly with two or three layers of string very little dye will penetrate it and a clear cut design will be

obtained. If the string is loosely tied and if fewer windings are used, the design will be more irregular and edges of the design will be softer.

Sharp clear cut stripes, straight across the material are obtained by gathering the cloth lengthwise into folds and binding tightly with enough turns of string to produce sufficient width to the stripe. Circular patterns and sunburst effects are produced by folding in halves and quarters and then binding at intervals.

Borders are produced by tying rows of loops along the outline or by tying in rows of buttons, marbles, beads, etc.

Of course knot tying and string tying can be combined in the same piece of work together with a conventional border or design made by tying in various small beads, buttons, etc. With a very little practice the amateur can produce many novel and artistic effects.

All over effects suitable for draperies, couch covers, etc., are obtained by gathering the material lengthwise in soft irregular folds and binding rather loosely at intervals. This will produce the long wavy coloring which may be shaded by using different colors which will harmonize when blended.

A great many colors may be used in the same design, but two, three or four colors will probably be the number selected for most patterns.

Preparing the Bath for Tie Dyeing

EACH dye to be used requires a separate bowl or dish. Dissolve about one level teaspoon of the dye in a cup of boiling water. Fill the bowl or dish nearly full with hot water and then add the dissolved dye.

If the material to be dyed is cotton, linen or mixed goods use DIAMOND DYES for cotton (sold in white envelope). This is an "all purpose" dye and will color any kind of fabric. If cotton dye is used add a heaping tea spoon of salt to each pint of dyebath. On wool or silk the brightest and richest shades are produced with DIAMOND DYES for wool or silk (sold in the Blue envelope). If wool dye is used add one tablespoon of strong vinegar to each pint of dye solution.

The dyebath of each color which is to be used in the design is prepared as described above. If all of the material which is not tied is to be the same color the entire piece is dipped into this color and allowed to remain until the desired depth has been obtained. When several colors are to be used in the same design only that portion which is to receive a certain color is immersed, the rest being held above the surface. RINSE IN COLD WATER AFTER DYEING EACH PORTION. After all unbound portions have been colored, the strings may be removed and the material ironed while damp. Or the portions which have been colored may be tied with enough string to protect them, and the portions which remained uncolored, because they were tied during the first dyeing operations, may in turn be dipped into various colors. In this way several more colors may be introduced into the design.

Where one color blends into another in the design, a third color is produced so that many three color combinations can be obtained with two dyes. For instance Blue and Red together make Purple; Blue and Yellow together make Green, etc.

Dye the lightest colors first and when the correct color is produced on a portion of the design, protect it from blending with other colors in the other dyebath, either by binding it completely or by holding it above the surface of the other dyebaths.

When the last color has been applied and the material has been rinsed in several clear waters, remove all bindings, squeeze out all excess moisture and press while damp.

Tie-dyeing may be applied not only to flat articles such as draperies, table-runners and handkerchiefs, but also to dresses, kimonos and lingeries with beautiful and unique results.

NEW SHADES *with* Diamond Dye TINTING

Tinting Ideal for Sheer Garments

TINTING, the cold water process, is the easy way to color light shades on sheer fabrics. Hosiery, also crepe de chine, georgette, radium silk, chiffon and all light weight silks for lingerie, blouses and handkerchiefs are often Tinted instead of dyed.

The Tinting process is simple and easy as bluing, and one may refresh garments in this way after each laundering, or change the shade to harmonize with the costume. Light shades, of course, cannot be Tinted over darker shades.

Many light summer frocks in silk as well as sheer cottons, such as voiles, organdies, batiste blouses or any thin light materials are Tinted to keep them fresh looking after each laundering. With the Tinting process the color is not as fast as when the color is boiled into the material by the dyeing process, but Tinting is so easily and quickly accomplished that there is no objection to Tinting a garment several times during a season.

For Tinting silk fabrics use the DIAMOND DYES for Wool or Silk in the Blue envelope. Select a desired color and use one-fourth to one-half teaspoonful of the DIAMOND DYES. Dissolve this in a cup of boiling water. When thoroughly dissolved add this to the final rinse water with a cup of good vinegar for each gallon of rinse water.

When Tinting cotton or linen material use the DIAMOND DYES for cotton, linen or mixed goods in the White envelope, and add two tablespoonfuls of salt for each gallon of rinse water used.

Keep the garment moving in the Tint bath with the hands. Open it out and turn it so all portions are Tinted evenly. When the desired shade is obtained remove from Tint bath and rinse in clear water.

Complete Tinting directions are given in each DIAMOND DYES package.

Silk Garments Tinted and Lace Trimming Left White

SILK things which are trimmed with cotton or linen lace will come out of the Tint bath with the lace White as when new if Tinted with the DIAMOND DYES for WOOL or SILK.

One will also be agreeably surprised to find that a silk garment Tinted with DIAMOND DYES regains some of its crisp silky feeling from the Tint bath.

Shade Regulated by Amount of Dye Used

THE depth of shade is regulated by the amount of dye used and the length of time the garment is left in the Tint bath. If greater depth of color is desired remove the garment from the Tint bath and add dye previously dissolved. When desired tint is obtained, remove the garment from tint bath, press with the hands (do not wring), to remove as much water as possible, roll in Turkish towel, and iron until dry. When garment is wet, the shade appears deeper than it does when dry.

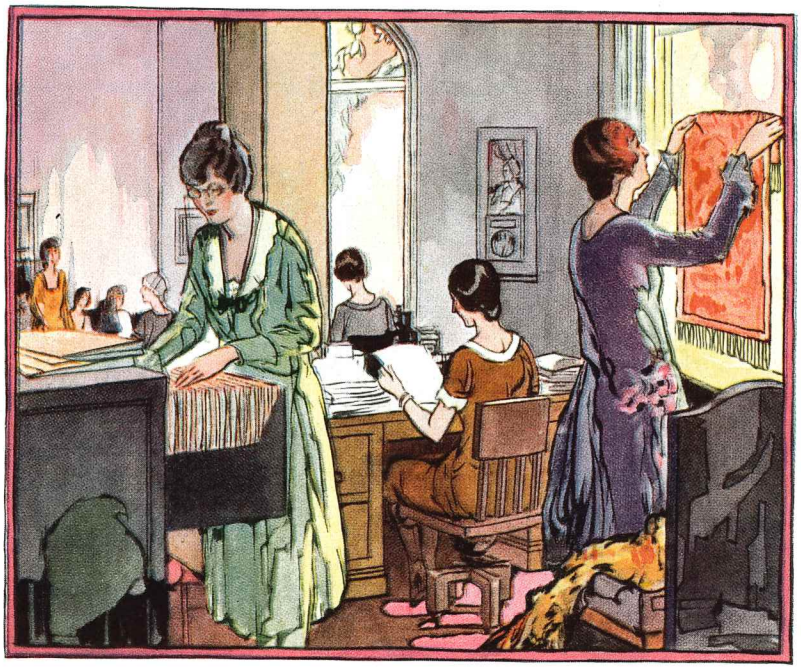
Caution

DO not try to tint a light shade over a dark shade. Any tint may be used on white material.

TINTING CHART *for* DIAMOND DYES

To Get	Use Regular Diamond Dye Shade
Clear Light Blues Soft French Blues Soft Grayish Blues	**Light Blue** **Dark Blue** **Navy Blue**
Champagne, Ecru and Tan Sand and Beige	**Brown** **Seal Brown**
Clear Bright Green Soft Dull Greens	**Green** **Dark Green**
Flesh and Rose Shades	**Pink**
Brilliant Rose Shades Salmon Pink Old Rose Shades	**Cardinal Red** **Turkey Red** **Garnet**
Orchid and Lavender	**Purple**
Pale Yellows and Cream	**Yellow**
Peach and Apricot	**Orange**
Light Shades of Gray	**Gray**

Ask Diamond Dyes experts



Home Service Department

OCCASIONALLY a person is puzzled about a color for redyeing, or may not be certain of the class of material. Or, one may wish special advice on some question pertaining to dyes.

When in doubt, it is far better to seek the advice of an expert than to take chances. There is no reason in the world for failure in dyeing. The simple instructions in this book will answer all ordinary questions. But in many cases you may want the advice of Diamond Dyes Experts.

Always remember that this advice is yours for the asking. Diamond Dyes, Home Service Department has been giving special information about coloring and methods of dyeing for a long time.

Diamond Dyes workers have made Color a life work. They have had experience with every conceivable kind of textile and material. Every day they answer literally hundreds of intricate questions for puzzled home dyers. Have no hesitancy about writing Mrs. Martin. It will be a pleasure to help you to make a success with Diamond Dyes.

Just as an example of the kind of service rendered by Diamond Dyes Experts here are a few specific cases:

A Woman in Indiana Who Has Worked Up a Home Dyeing Business Writes:

"EVERY time I go down town, somebody has an order, the phone rings constantly, and I have just stopped taking them, but booking ahead a month. And it is your fault, for having such good dyes and teaching me so many pretty colors.

"But joking aside, I want to thank you for the splendid instruction you have given me, whenever I see your ads in the city papers or national

any question about color

magazines, I am as proud as Punch, feeling it is *my* Diamond Dye Co."

Some of the questions answered for others may be of interest to you. A few of the special recipes developed in the Home Service Department are printed on this page:

To Restore a Rug

FIRST cleanse thoroughly with mild warm soap suds. Wipe off the soil and the soap with a clean damp cloth, rinsing the cloth frequently to free it from particles of dirt. While the rug is still moist brush in hot dye solution with an ordinary scrubbing brush. Always work with the grain.

Use Diamond Dyes for cotton (in the white envelope) and select a dark shade of the dominating background color of the rug. If the rug is patterned the application of dye will not cover the pattern, but the two will blend harmoniously, and background and pattern appear fresh and new.

Dissolve one package of dye in two quarts of hot water. Boil until dissolved and add the salt as directed on the package. Keep the dye solution hot while using.

Do not walk on the rug while it is drying and keep it as dustfree as possible. When the rug is nearly dry place a clean, damp cloth upon the rug and press with a hot iron. The steam created by this pressing will help to fix the colors on the fabric.

When dry, brush with a stiff brush to raise the nap. For the medium dark shades each package of dye will make two quarts of solution. A second application of color will deepen the tone.

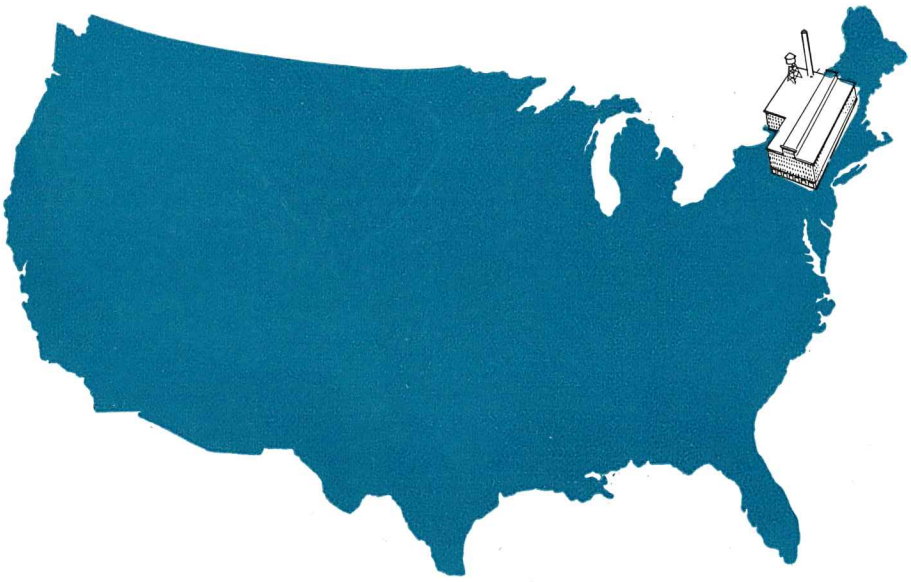
Best Way To Dye Yarn

WEIGH the yarn and make it up into loose skeins tied loosely in several places to prevent matting and tangling. Pass a long narrow strip of cloth, or tape, through the skein with which to raise and lower the yarn in the dyebath and keep it moving about. When the desired shade is obtained rinse thoroughly in warm water, wring gently or squeeze out the moisture with the hands. Hang up the yarn by the tape or cloth strip to dry. Wet the yarn well and enter into dyebath.

Dyeing Silk Stockings with Lisle Tops and Heels

USE Diamond Dyes for cotton (in the WHITE envelope) and be sure not to use too much dye. Stockings usually weigh from two to three ounces. Dissolve the package of dye in one quart of boiling water. Add salt as the package directions indicate and use four tablespoonfuls of this solution in the dyebath for each ounce to be colored. Start the dyebath lukewarm, raise slowly to the boil, simmer gently for twenty to thirty minutes and then let the stockings remain in the dyebath which has been removed from the fire. Keep the stockings in motion during the entire dyeing process. The shade on the cotton portions will then be faster.

FAST COLORS



Diamond Dyes Are Made in America

FOR a long time America knew nothing of the manufacturing of anilines, and all anilines were imported from abroad. The first household package dyes to be made in America were Diamond Dyes in 1871; others followed, but the original Diamond Dyes remain first and foremost.

So the study of dyes and dyeing in the big Diamond Dyes plant in Burlington, Vermont, has caused these well-known American dyes to surpass even the best of those made abroad. The knowledge of this superiority spread slowly but surely until Diamond Dyes became the standard dyes for all America—with the commercial dyers as well as those who dye and tint at home.

The first requirement of any dye is that it be "fast"—you want a true and permanent color which will neither crock nor fade. Diamond Dyes are fast, permanent dyes that never disappoint, when you follow faithfully the simple directions.

We have done our part in producing dyes of such superior shades as to be standard everywhere. You must do your part in using them as directed.

Diamond Dyes Are Not Human. User Must Supply Skill

ANY dye will "crock" or rub-off when there is too much dye in the material. Don't over-dye. It is easy to use too much dye because of the great strength in Diamond Dyes, and the generous quantity given for the money. Use just the right amount of dye—not because of economy, but for the best results. Know what your material weighs, read what amount of

dye is recommended for that quantity and kind of material.

Use a large enough vessel or receptacle to give your material plenty of room.

A Virtue of the War

AT the time of the World War, when it became impossible to obtain imported dyes, the superiority of Diamond dyes became better known. Thousands of new users of these true American dyes then discovered the excellence of the American-made product. Not all domestic dyes are necessarily true dyes; but for those named Diamond, we can vouch. Dependable for any kind of dyeing or tinting.

Just as you will always get best results dyeing with a true dye, the most satisfactory tinting is done from the same true, permanent dyes, used merely in weaker solutions. A true tint must begin with a real, full-strength, fast dye. When you use a weak, washy tint you get a partial result at best; and you must keep tinting and retinting almost as frequently as you wash the fabric. Therefore, if you have never tinted with these true dyes you will experience new satisfaction tinting with the genuine Diamond Dyes in whatever shade you may desire. Fine silks and dainty underwear, when tinted at home with the true Diamond Dyes, take on the same perfect hues such materials had when newly bought.

So, do not hesitate to dye or tint your most prized possession. The directions are very simple and easy to follow.

Remember our Home Service department of capable chemists and practical women workers, familiar with every problem of color and material, are ready at all times to help you with home dyeing problems. You may send a sample of the color you desire, with an actual piece of the goods. They will tell you exactly what dyes to select and what proportions to use.

Sometimes people use Diamond Dyes contrary to directions, and get an unexpected result. In such cases, the Home Service department often re-dyes the fabric and corrects the mistake. No charge is made, of course, for this expert assistance. But you will seldom need such assistance or advice, if you read carefully the instructions in this book, printed on the envelope and enclosed with all our dyes. You will have no difficulty in achieving rich, fast colors or perfectly true and delicate tints.

When in doubt, you can always dye a small sample. When you have under-dyed, you can always add more dye until the result is what you want. When you have over-dyed, you can always wash away the excess dye and thus prevent its rubbing off, or crocking in actual use. When you do not like a color or when you have tired of the new shade you have dyed your material, you can always vary that color with the use of more or different dye. Perfect satisfaction is assured providing you start with true dyes which are scientific, and which will always blend with other colors, according to our various tables of color.

A lifetime of study and experience is behind every envelope of Diamond Dyes—that is why you always get a true, fast color and a beautifully even tint. Be careful to buy only the Diamond Dyes—the original package dyes sold by practically every druggist in the United States.

Permanent Brilliant Colors

NOTICE the brightness, and perfectly true tones in the pieces of goods dyed with Diamond Dyes selected according to the material. A "one-purpose" dye would be very dull compared to these brilliant, lively colors and could never be so fast or permanent.

Says a woman in Indiana—

"Women everywhere are interested in making money—and a vast number prefer home work. I wish there were some way to arouse a wider appreciation of the wonder and pleasure and money in home dyeing, made possible by your dyes and advice."

To Insure Success
when Dyeing

Twelve Things to Remember

IF you have never before tried the pleasant craft of dyeing costumes and fabrics you have a treat in store for you. It may be well, however, to check over the chart below listing some of the points that are often overlooked by the novice at dyeing.

1. Weigh your material carefully *while it is dry* to determine correct amount of dye. Few people have scales at home that will weigh accurately in ounces. If you are among them, take the material to be dyed to your druggist. He will be glad to weigh it for you.

2. Clean material and rip out tight plaits or padding. See pages 26 and 27 for suggestions on removing spots. Page 35 gives directions for bleaching or discharging old color.

3. Remove celluloid or fancy buttons. Some types of buttons are affected in the dyebath and others are not. It is well to be sure, however, by removing them.

4. Select the proper dye for the material. Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods are always packaged in a WHITE envelope. Diamond Dyes for Wool, Silk or mixtures of Wool and Silk are in the BLUE envelope. To decide the class of material, see pages 18 and 19.

5. When dividing dyes, do not try to divide dry powder. Make a solution with water as explained on page 31, "Preparing the Dye Solution."

6. Dissolve the dye in boiling water first and then add to the dyebath. Add salt or vinegar according to directions on the package.

7. Do not use aluminum, iron or galvanized iron utensils for dyeing.

8. Wet material thoroughly before placing it in the dyebath. This insures an even color and guards against streaks.

9. Don't crowd the material in the dyebath. Have plenty of water to cover the fabric easily and completely. Too little water will result in spotty dyeing.

10. Don't boil woolens or silks vigorously. Use smooth stirring sticks or glass rods. Two sticks are better than one. Stir material constantly,

turning over to allow dye to penetrate all portions of the material. This contributes to a uniform color.

11. Rinse in two or three waters to remove surplus dye not fixed in fabric. Use lukewarm water to rinse woolens. Always dry dyed fabrics in a shady place. Do not dry them outdoors in cold weather.

12. Press carefully on the wrong side when possible.

True Dyes Give True Colors

THE importance of the proper selection of dye cannot be over-emphasized. Make sure that your material is worth salvaging, decide on the color and go to the store for Diamond Dyes. Just remember that these dyes are *true* colors, made for two different types of material, animal and vegetable.

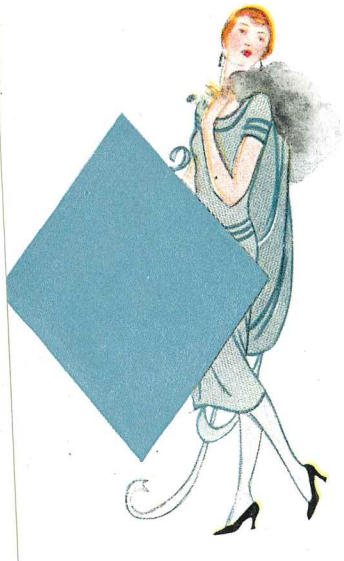
Don't be misled into believing that you will get satisfactory results with any so-called "one-purpose" dye. It cannot be done. Diamond Dyes Chemists discovered that years ago. And each year a few more home dyers learn it, unfortunately, after they have been disappointed in trying a "one-purpose" dye. So with these cautions there is no valid reason why you should suffer disappointment.

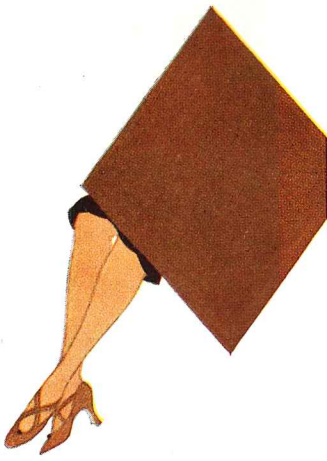
Assemble your utensils and equipment conveniently so that the task will be easy and pleasant. Follow the directions and feel confident that you will be repaid with a pleasing color.

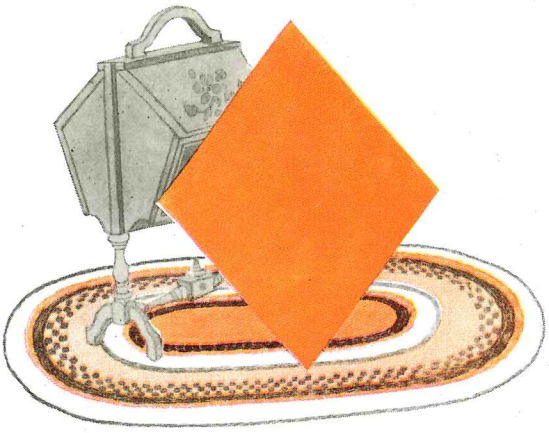
Whenever there is a doubt in your mind about the way to redye a special garment or piece of material, be sure to send a sample and complete outline of your problem to Mrs. Martin. Address your communication to her, care Diamond Dyes, Burlington, Vt.

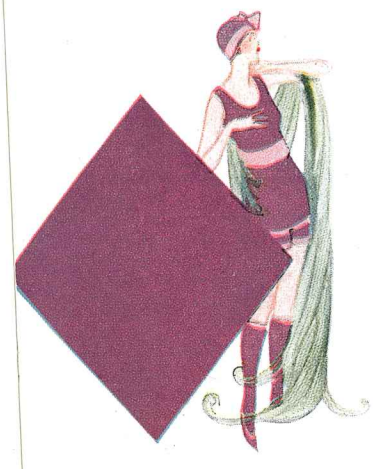
A FEW *DON'TS*

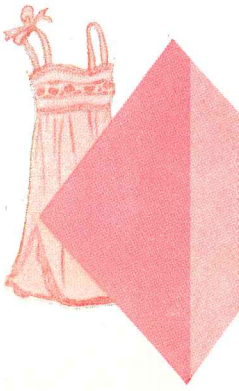
Don't	Think that dyeing is fussy, mussy or difficult.
Don't	Take work to a professional which you can do as well at home.
Don't	Wait until materials are worn out to redye them, have the pleasure of new colors whenever you tire of the old.
Don't	Be afraid to color sheer fabrics. There is nothing in Diamond Dyes which would injure any fabric that plain boiling water would not spoil.
Don't	Forget to read through the directions before you start to dye.
Don't	Use wrong kind of vessel (aluminum, iron or galvanized iron).
Don't	Try to color successfully a large garment in a small pan. (It can't be done.)
Don't	Leave dye on the fire if you are called to the phone or door. Push it away from the flame.
Don't	Boil wool, silk, rayon or other delicate material too vigorously.
Don't	Wring or twist fabric after rinsing, press water out gently.
Don't	Ever use a dye for wool or silk on cotton, linen, rayon, pongee or any material containing even a small percentage of any of these fibres.
Don't	Fail to use the wool or silk dyes on pure wool, real silk, or mixtures of wool with silk.
Don't	Try to dye a light shade over a dark one.

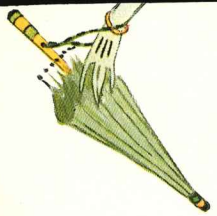


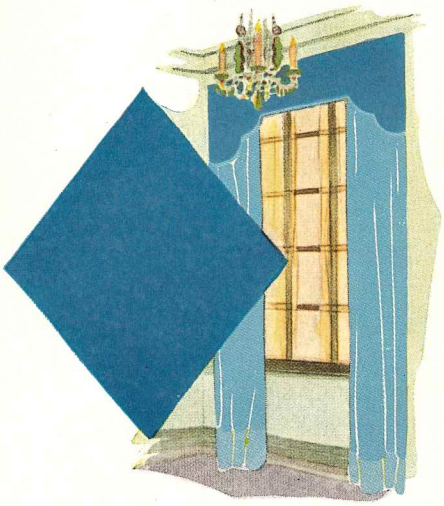


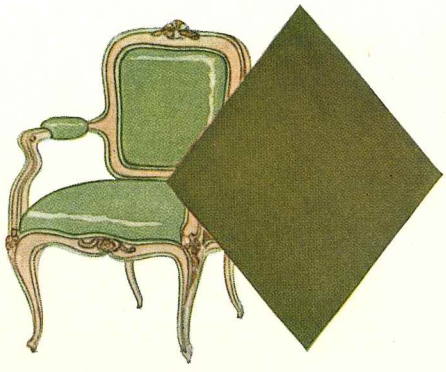












DIAMOND DYES—Burlington, Vt.

FOUNDED MAY 1, 1871

Wells & Richardson Company, Incorporated

Diamond
FAST ◇ FADELESS
Dyes

DANDELION BRAND BUTTER COLOR
WILLS ENGLISH FORMULA PILLS

BURLINGTON, VERMONT

Dear Friend:

The book which you requested is enclosed. After reading COLOR CRAFT you will appreciate more fully the inestimable value of DIAMOND DYES and the numerous channels for economy and pleasure which they supply to you and your household.

DIAMOND DYES are unequalled in the results which they produce. Quality counts - you have the highest in DIAMOND DYES - dependable accurate colors - whether you use them for dyeing Permanent Colors or for TINTING the range of gorgeous shades which only these True Dyes develop.

COLOR CRAFT gives you complete directions for renewing old, faded or unsatisfactory garments and furnishings - also directions for ART DYEING.

By carefully reading COLOR CRAFT one will prevent heart breaking disappointments for with real dyes - DIAMOND DYES - guesswork and luck are eliminated. Success is assured.

Let our Home Service Department give you the benefit of its wide experience of many years dealing with the most common of the world's problems - How to keep in style and have an attractive home with the least outlay of money and effort.

Tell your friends about DIAMOND DYES. Invite them to write us about their color problems or for suggestions on Dyeing and TINTING with DIAMOND DYES.

We shall be glad to send COLOR CRAFT to any friend whose name you may suggest.

Sincerely yours,

WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, INCORPORATED.

Address DIAMOND DYES,
Home Service Department,
Burlington, Vermont.

WHITE ENVELOPE DYES ALL KINDS OF GOODS

BLUE ENVELOPE SPECIAL FOR WOOL OR SILK

◆ DYE IT RIGHT WITH DIAMOND DYES ◆

SHADES OF RED

Antique Ruby
1 pt. Garnet
1 pt. Cardinal Red

Briar Rose
½ pt. Garnet
8 tblsps. Light Blue

Bordeaux
1½ pts. Garnet
4 tblsps. Navy Blue

Carnival
1 pt. Turkey Red

Maroon
2 qts. Garnet
½ pt. Seal Brown

Old Burgundy
1½ pts. Garnet
6 tblsps. Navy Blue

Peony
1 pt. Garnet
8 tblsps. Light Blue

Rose Petal
14 tblsps. Garnet

Wine
1½ pts. Garnet
1½ pts. Purple

SHADES of YELLOW

Amber
1½ pts. Orange
6 tblsps. Brown

Burnt Orange
1 qt. Orange
2 tblsps. Card. Red

Chartruese
2 qts. Yellow
4 tblsps. Green

Chick
6 tblsps. Yellow
1 tblsp. Light Blue

Florida Gold
1 pt. Yellow
½ pt. Orange

Gold
1 qt. 1 pt. Yellow
½ pt. Brown

Maize
8 tblsps. Yellow
2½ tblsps. Orange

Midnight Sun
1 qt. Orange
4 tblsps. Garnet

Narcissus
1 pt. Yellow

Pond Lily
½ pt. Yellow
1 tblsp. Brown

Sunni
8 tblsps. Yellow
1 tblsp. Brown

Topaz
½ pt. Brown
1 pt. Yellow

SHADES OF GRAY

Chateau
1 pt. Gray
12 tblsps. Pink

Dark Gray
6 tblsps. Black
6 tblsps. Brown

Mauve Glow
1 pt. Gray
1½ tblsps. Orange

Nude
10 tblsps. Gray
1 tblsp. Brown

Rose Castor
4 tblsps. Purple
4 tblsps. Seal Brown

Taupe (cotton)
½ pt. Navy Blue
1 pt. Seal Brown

Taupe (wool)
10 tblsps. Black
½ pt. Brown

Many Lovely Shades Easy to Dye

may be obtained even with a single color of DIAMOND DYES using a greater or lesser amount of dye on one pound of material.

Baby Blue	Use ¼ package Light Blue
Sky Blue	Use ½ package Light Blue
Empire Blue	Use 2 packages Light Blue
Copenhagen	Use ¼ package Dark Blue
Cadet Blue	Use ½ package Dark Blue
Marine Blue	Use 2 packages Dark Blue
Delft Blue	Use ¼ package Navy Blue
Midnight Blue	Use 2 packages Navy Blue
Tan	Use ¼ package Brown
Toast	Use ½ package Brown
Beige	Use 1/10 package Seal Brown
Bisque	Use ⅛ package Seal Brown
Reindeer Tan	Use ¼ package Seal Brown
Nile Green	Use ⅛ package Green
Ocean Green	Use ½ package Green
Almond Green	Use ¼ package Dark Green
Bottle Green	Use 1½ package Dark Green
Flesh	Use ¼ package Pink
Rose	Use 2 packages Pink
Laurel Pink	Use 1/16 package Cardinal Red
Carmine	Use ½ package Cardinal Red
Crimson	Use 2 packages Cardinal Red
Coral Pink	Use 1/16 package Turkey Red
Geranium	Use ½ package Turkey Red
Scarlet	Use ¾ package Turkey Red
Old Rose	Use 1/16 package Garnet
Strawberry	Use ¼ package Garnet
Orchid	Use 1/16 package Purple
Lavender	Use ⅛ package Purple
Cornflower	Use ¼ package Purple
Violet	Use ½ package Purple
Canary	Use ¼ package Yellow
Lemon	Use ½ package Yellow
Goldenrod	Use 1½ package Yellow
Apricot	Use ⅛ package Orange
Goldenglow	Use 1½ package Orange
Pearl Gray	Use ¼ package Gray
Silver Gray	Use ¾ package Gray

DIAMOND DYES, Burlington, Vermont

Diamond Dyes

Fall and Winter 1926-1927

FASHION COLOR SERVICE

Wear Colors that are STYLISH

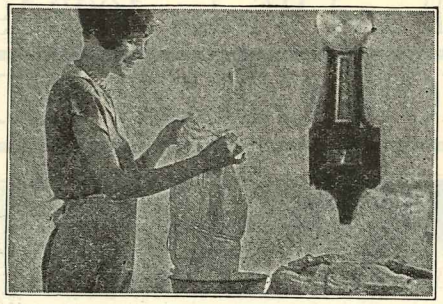
YOU can be in style even if you can't sew. The secret of perfect home Dyeing (Tinting, too) is to use real Dye. Diamond Dyes are true dyes; they dye true, even colors and tint beautiful tones. It is not necessary to discard last season's wardrobe or used furnishings—make them like new with Diamond Dyes; they are so easy to use.

HOME SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Incorporated,
BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

TO GET REAL TINTS
Use Real Dye

Because soft light shades predominate for dainty garments, tinting with Diamond Dyes is a popular method for obtaining many of the shades on light weight materials. The easy manner of tinting appeals to every one.



Remember that all lace trimming is left white when you TINT with Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk. Easy Tinting directions are contained in every Diamond Dyes package.

Light Blue tints clear Light Blue shades.
Dark Blue tints soft French Blues.
Navy Blue tints soft Grayish Blues.
Brown tints Champagne, Ecru and Tan.
Seal Brown tints Sand and Beige.
Green tints clear light Green.
Dark Green tints soft dull Greens.
Cardinal Red tints brilliant Rose shades.
Turkey Red tints Salmon Pink.
Garnet tints Old Rose shades.
Purple tints Orchid and Lavender.
Yellow tints Cream and pale Yellow shades.
Orange tints Peach and Apricot.
Gray tints Light shades of Gray.
Pink tints delicate shades of Flesh and Rose.

CHOOSE YOUR COLOR

Present Colors	*May be re-dyed*
Light Blue or Gray	Dark Blue, Navy Blue, Green, Dark Green, Garnet, Brown, Seal Brown, Purple, Black.
Dark Blue	Navy, Purple, Dark Green, Black.
Pink	Any shade except Light Blue, Yellow or Light Green.
Red	Garnet or Seal Brown.
Yellow	Green, Dark Green, Cardinal Red, Turkey Red, Garnet, Brown, Seal Brown, Black.
Orange	Cardinal or Turkey Red, Garnet, Brown, Seal Brown, Black.
Medium Green	Dark Green, Seal Brown, Black.
Brown	Brown, Seal Brown, Garnet.
Seal Brown	Seal Brown.
Purple, Navy Dark Green	Black.

ABBREVIATIONS—qt.–for quart
pt.–for pint
tblsp.–for tablespoon

USED LIKE A COOKING RECIPE

Use these recipes just as you would a cooking recipe. They are all made to color one pound of white material (weighed while dry). When you have one-half pound of material use ½ the amount of each color solution. Likewise, for more than one pound of material use the proportionate amounts, doubling the recipe for two pounds and so on.

DISSOLVE THE DYE

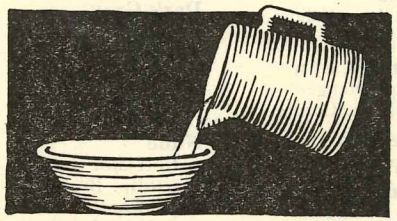
Always dissolve each color Diamond Dyes separately. The standard solution is always made in the proportion of 1 package of dye in exactly 1 quart of boiling water; 2 packages in 2 quarts, 3 packages in 3 quarts and so on. Any remaining color solution may be bottled and kept for future use. Add the solution to the dye bath and follow dyeing directions given on the Diamond Dyes package.

COMMON HOUSEHOLD MEASURES

1 tablespoon	contains	4 teaspoons
1 pint	"	32 tablespoons
1 quart	"	2 pints
1 gallon	"	4 quarts

Diamond Dye Color Recipes

To divide a package of dye



dissolve one package in one quart of water. Eight tablespoonfuls of this color solution equals ⅛ package.

Special Fall Shades

Autumn or Alladin
½ pt. 4 tblsps. Brown
4 tblsps. Garnet

Chanel Red
2 qts. Garnet

Copper Brown
1 pt. 8 tblsps. Brown
4 tblsps. Turkey Red

Jungle
2 qts. Dark Green

Steel Blue
½ pt. Navy Blue
½ pt. Gray

Some of the Popular Shades for Fall

SHADES OF BLUE

Campanule
1 qt. Light Blue
12 tblsps. Purple

Glacier
6 tblsps. Navy Blue
4 tblsps. Yellow

Monaco
1 qt. Light Blue
½ pt. Green

Midnight
2 qts. Navy Blue

Norge or Sinbad
½ pt. Navy Blue
8 tblsps. Black

Peacock
2 qts. 1 pt. Light Blue
1 pt. Green

Powder Blue
1 pt. Light Blue
2 tblsps. Purple

Robin's Egg
1 qt. Light Blue
½ pt. 4 tblsps. Green

Royal
4 qts. Light Blue
1 pt. Dark Blue

Sapphire
1½ pts. Dark Blue
1 pt. 8 tblsps. Green

Slate
1 qt. Dark Blue
8 tblsps. Dark Green

Turquoise Blue
1½ pts. Light Blue
4 tblsps. Yellow

Valencia or Venetian
4 qts. Light Blue

SHADES OF TAN

Buckskin
1 pt. Gray
6 tblsps. Brown

Burmese Gold
½ pt. 8 tblsps. Orange
2½ tblsps. Purple

Papyrus
6 tblsps. Seal Brown
2 tblsps. Orange

Seashell
8 tblsps. Brown
1½ tblsps. Turkey Red

Tiffin
1 pt. 8 tblsps. Brown

SHADES OF BROWN

African
2 qts. Seal Brown

Mauvewood
1 pt. Seal Brown
4 tblsps. Garnet

Rustic
½ pt. Seal Brown
2 tblsps. Garnet

Tokay (Dark Bois de Rose)
12 tblsps. Seal Brown
4 tblsps. Garnet

SHADES OF GREEN

Bottle
1 qt. 1 pt. Dark Green

Gardenia or Palmetto
½ pt. Dark Green
2 tblsps. Seal Brown

Jadeite
1 pt. 8 tblsps. Green
12 tblsps. Light Blue

Locarno
1½ pts. Green
8 tblsps. Yellow

Ming
1 qt. Green
½ pt. Light Blue

Neptune
½ pt. Yellow
½ pt. Green

Nile
8 tblsps. Green

Olive
1½ pts. Dark Green
1 pt. Orange

Parrot
1 qt. Green
½ pt. Light Blue

Robin Hood
1 qt. Green
1 pt. Dark Green

Surf
4 tblsps. Orange
8 tblsps. Green

Turquoise Green
1 pt. 4 tblsps. Light Blue
1 pt. Green

SHADES OF PURPLE

Dahlia
½ pt. 8 tblsps. Garnet

Lavender
8 tblsps. Purple

Orchid
4 tblsps. Purple

Raisin
1½ pts. Orange
1½ pts. Purple

Roman Violet
½ pt. Purple
10 tblsps. Garnet